THE PACIFIC.

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The Noble Army of Martyrs.

Where do they sleep—God's heroes,
That pure, triumphant band,
Who fell when persecution
Waved high her demon brand;

Who at the stake or torture
Gave out their dying breath;
Weak-limbed but giant-hearted,
Were true to Christ till death?

Some in the bloody circus,
Mocked with a chance of life,
Have rushed to meet with gladness
The gladiator's knife.

Some 'neath the fangs of lions
Have met death's welcome shock;
While some, with sharp spears goaded,
Leaped headlong from the rock.

They sleep where Rome's proud city,
Which echoed with their groans,
Piles o'er their heads her ruined walls
As monumental stones;

Where sluggish Nilus wanders,
Where Syria's palm-tree waves,
Where Grecian fountains wimple—
There are the martyrs' graves.

Where'er Spain's priestly tyrants
Have stretched her iron rod,
Wrapped in their fiery cerements,
Have fallen the loved of God.

Some sleep in fair green Britain;
For Rome, once rampant there,
Flung the flame-blistered ashes
Abroad upon the air.

Flung them for God to gather
And garner, till the day
When the sky and sea and mountain
For aye shall pass away.

When stricken nations, kneeling,
Shall hear the clarion clear,
That e'en will pierce the deafness
Of death's earth deafened ear!

Then shall the martyrs' ashes
Burst from the fire-wrapt sod,
To be, 'mid plains of heaven,
The favored one's of God.

—*J. M. Brindley.*

Correspondence.

Lesson Helps—International Series of Sunday-school Lessons.

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For July 13th. Matt. 2: 13-23.

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And when they were departed, behold, the angel of the Lord appeareth to Joseph in a dream, saying, arise, and take the young child and his mother and flee into Egypt, and be thou there until I bring thee word: for Herod will seek the young child to destroy him.

14. When he arose he took the young child and his mother by night, and departed into Egypt:

15. And was there until the death of Herod: that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet, saying, Out of Egypt have I called my son.

16. Then Herod, when he saw that he was mocked of the wise men, was exceeding wroth, and sent forth and slew all the children that were in Bethlehem, and in all the coasts thereof, from two years old and under, according to the time which he diligently inquired of the wise men.

17. Then was fulfilled that which was spoken by Jeremy the prophet, saying,

18. In Rama was there a voice heard, lamentation and weeping, *for* her children, and would not be comforted, because they were not.

19. But when Herod was dead, behold, an angel of the Lord appeareth in a dream to Joseph in Egupt,

20. Saying, Arise, and take the young child and his mother, and go into the land of Israel: for they are dead which sought the young child's life.

21. And he arose and took the yonng child and his mother, and came into the land of Israel.

23. But when he heard that Archelus did reign in Judea in the room of his father Herod, he was afraid to go thither: notwithstanding, being warned of God in a dream, he turned aside into the parts of Galilee:

23. And he came and dwelt in a city called Nazareth: that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophets, He shall be called a Nazarene.

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PARALLEL TEXTS.

Is. 2: 2. "*The kings of the earth set themselves and the rulers take counsel together against the Lord and against his Annointed.*

Acts 4: 27. "*For of a truth against thy holy child Jesus whom thou hast annointed both Herod and Pontius Pilate, with the Gentiles and the people of Israel were gathered together.*"

Rev. 12: 4 l. cl. "And the dragon stood before the woman which was ready to be delivered, for to devour her child as soon as it was born."

V. 13. Joseph seems to have been an eminently spiritual man; to have had, in other words, a mind peculiarly open to impressions from the invisible world. Persons of like spirituality now-a-days generally feel it in some way impressed upon them what the Lord would have them do, in all the important steps they take. The Magi, too, were very probably suspicious of Herod even before this, and had talked over with Joseph the possible emergencies of the case. Egypt was the most accessible and almost the only place whither the holy family could flee for safety. Many Jews were living there at this time, but having come in contact with the outside world, and their Rabbis being deeply learned in the Alexandrine philosophy, they were far more liberal than their bigoted brethren in Palestine, and no Herod could use them as tools against the child and its parents. The vicinity of Leontopolis, a town on the Delta, tradition reports, to have been the domicile of the exiles; a report, however, which we cannot depend upon since tradition has marked the fancied site of almost every scriptural event. Near the ancient Heliopolis, Egypt, is still standing an old fig tree beneath which Mary and her child are said to have rested. The time of the sojourn in Egypt was rather less than a year, as estimated from the time of Herod's death.

V. 15. The clause, "Out of Egypt have I called my son," refers to Hosea 11: 1, "I called my son out of Egypt." In Hos, the "son called out of Egypt" is Israel, in Matt. it is Christ.

For purposes of ornament and illustration, writers and speakers of to-day will often apply ancient sayings to modern events. Thus our railway cuts and embankments, piercing mountains and bridging valleys, very naturally remind one to say, "Now is fulfilled that which was spoken by the prophet Isaiah." "Every valley shall be exalted and every mountain and hill shall be brought low. V. 15th is as if Matt. had said: "Israel, Jehovah's ancient son, and Christ, his 'beloved' son, were both called out of Egypt. This oft repeated phrase of the New Testament, "That it might be fulfilled," connecting Old Testament prophesy with gospel events, should generally be read, "so that it was fulfilled."

V. 16. "*Mocked.*" Played upon, out-witted, made a fool of, *i. e.*, from Herod's point of view.

"*Slew all the children.*" Herod calculated that Christ could not be more than two years old, and so ordering the sword to sweep from this age downward, he was perfectly sure his victim could not escape. A monster of cruelty this man was, putting to death even his own children and ordering (so the story runs) twenty of his nobles to be slain, directly after he himself should breathe his last, so that there should be at least mourning at his decease. Concerning this monarch history records the following characteristic utterance from the Emperor Augustus: "*Herodis mallem porcum esse quam filium.*" "I had rather be Herod's hog than his son." The slaughter was most likely perpetrated secretly by hired assasins. As probably only ten or twelve infants in all were put out of the way, this massacre would be but a drop in the ocean of Herod's other cruelties, and would therefore be unnoticed in secular history.

V. 18. This, like V. 15, must be understood rhetorically or poetically. Many captives taken by Nebuchadnezzar at the time of the first exile, were put to death at Ramah in Benjamin, and in Jer. 31: 15, Rachel, the mother of this tribe, is poetically represented as weeping over the slain, as if they were her children. Now the tomb of Rachel is close by Bethlehem, and a like figure would very naturally sugggest itself to the mind of Matthew. As if the writer had said: "At the slaughter of the little ones in Bethlehem, Rachel, from her tomb hard by, (Rachel who loves her own and all children) wept bitterly, even as long ago she wept over the captives slain within the boundaries of her beloved tribe.

V. 20. "*For they are dead which sought the young child's life.*" Note the similarity of this to Ex. 4: 19, l. cl.

V. 22. Joseph and Mary finding themselves the appointed parents of the Messiah, who was to be born at Bethlehem, seem to have felt it their duty to reside in this latter place till otherwise directed. They are warned, however, to return to Nazareth; for Archelus, Herod's son, was ruling over Judea, and he, like his father, was a suspicious tyrant.

"*Nazareth,*" in northern Palestine and one of the larger towns of Gallilee.

"*Nazarene.*" The understanding of this lesson will require us to enter quite deeply into the spirit of Bible poetry and symbolism. "He shall be called a Nazarene," are words nowhere found in the Old Testament. Nazareth, however, was a humble or little regarded place, and some suppose the meaning of this clause to be that Christ should be lowly and despised. (Is. 53: 3,) Others, that inasmuch as the word Nazareth means sprout or shrub, that there is here a reference to Is. 11: 1, where the Messiah is spoken of as the rod and branch of Jesse. Matthew here notices the coincidence that he who is called rod or shoot and branch or shrub, spent his youth in a place known as shoot or shrub town. And so the Nazarene is really the unsightly shrub or root out of dry ground, which has no form or comeliness. Few perhaps realize the sentiment of this familiar line,

"Extol the stem of Jesse's rod."

Our Lord, the lowly plant, shall be uplifted; the despised branch shall be honored, when at length humanity permeated with his life, his kingdom, like a banyan tree, shall fill the world.

The Sunday-school teacher, especially if his pupils are children, may enlarge on the details of this lesson, bringing out vividly the tender love of Joseph and Mary, the humanity of the Magi, and the brutal cruelty of Herod. The flight into, the residence in and return from Egypt, (the parents must have traversed the desert on donkeys or camels) the poetic tears of buried the Rachel, (the tomb of Rachel is a mile or so from Bethlehem) the stealthy massacre, may be brought out very picturesquely.

The hopes of the world were at this time concentered in one single life, and that of a feeble infant whom the kings of the earth were seeking to destroy. And oftentimes the most momentous interests are suspended by a single thread. Had Luther, at Worms, *e. g.*, faltered or swerved from principle for even one moment, the progress of humanity would probably have been set centuries back in its onward advance.

Learn here a lesson regarding true greatness. The great men of the earth at this time were Augustus, Tiberius and a few with them, and Rome the center on which was fastened the gaze of all. Really, however, the babe of Judea was greater than Augustus, and little Bethlehem more truly the world's center than Rome.

The important place in the kingdom of God, occupied by human instrumentalities. Jehovah might have intervened by miracle to save the infant Messiah, but as a matter of fact he effected the rescue through the uprightness of the Persian Magi and tender love of Joseph and Mary. And just as it was tender love that saved the Infant Christ, so tender love for human souls will save his cause, will carry it on through depression and defeat to supremacy and victory.

The Oregon General Association.

The General Association of Oregon, met at the Dalles, June 19th, and continued over the Sabbath. Prof. G. H, Collier was chosen Moderator, and Prof. A. J. Anderson, Scribe. Two features indicated progressive tendencies, viz.: the choice of a layman for Moderator, and there being nearly as many female as lay male delegates from the churches. Several ladies reported their churches in person and were appointed on committees. They did the work assigned them admirably. What they said was to the point, in the shortest course, and not diluted talk against time.

The most of the first day was taken up in the appointment of committees and the reports from corresponding bodies. On Thursday evening the Association sermon was preached by W. A. Tenney—1 Cor. 9: 23. "The Ministry a sacrifice for the Gospel's sake.

On Friday morning a report was made on Foreign Missions by Rev. E. Walker, who was formerly employed under the A. B. C. F. M., and who has a son now in China under the same society. The report was followed by an interesting and profitable discussion. The subject was finally disposed of by a unanimous vote to take up a collection on Sunday morning, and to make foreign missions the theme for the Association's sermon next year. Steps were also taken for the organization of a Woman's Board of Missions.

Friday afternoon was taken up with the reports from the churches. The audience was unusually large for such an occasion, showing the lively interest the people of the Dalles feel in the prosperity of Zion.

The reports show that the week of prayer was observed by the most of the churches with good results. A series of meetings following the week of prayer resulted in a good number of conversions at Albany, Salem and Forest Grove. Since the arrival of a new pastor, the church at Portland has felt the revival influence and some have professed an interest in Christ.

Fifty-nine members have been added to our several churches during the year. All the churches have felt financial embarrassments from the general depression in business all over the state. And yet the progress on the whole has been more gratifying than during any previous year. Two faithful ministers have left the state, and one fresh man has come among us. "One, but a lion." He fills the bill for Portland. The churches at East Portland and Oregon City have been supplied part of the time by Rev. Dr. Atkinson; and in the absence of a living preacher, a sermon has been read by some member of the congregation. Churches have been organized at Olympia, Boise City and Atahnum, with fair promise of permanence and growth. The good people of Atahnum, being situated at a great distance from any church banded themselves together without the presence of any minister and have been doing a noble work in a purely primitive style. May other godly men and women do likewise where an ordained head cannot be secured. Such an organization is a N. T. church to all intent and purposes: so says the Oregon Association, which received this church into fellowship.

The Association feel deep sorrow for the death of Dea. T. G. Noylar, of Forest Grove who has been a member from the organization and has been present at nearly all the meetings of the body—a man eminently stable in principle, wise in counsel, mighty in prayer, full of faith and the Holy Ghost.

Friday evening a sermon was preached by Rev. P. S. Knight, on "Prayer for the Holy Spirit." Added to a fine command of rich thought, expressed in lucid and picturesque style, Bro. Knight's manner is singularly attractive by the gracefulness and force of gesture which he has secured by instructing a Bible class of mutes in the sign language.

On Saturday morning two excellent essays were read; one on Education by Rev. J. D. Eaton and the other the "Adaptation of Congregationalism to Mission Work," by Rev. W. B. Butcher. The latter will probably be published in pamphlet form, as an intelligent farmer has pledged a cow to meet the expense of publication. A cow "rightly divided" will scatter a vast amount of Congregationalism. During the meetings the subject of temperance, the Sabbath, work among the Indians, and efforts in behalf of the Chinese were taken up, discussed and voted upon. On many of these subjects the body goes into a conservative treadmill performance every year. On Saturday evening Rev. Dr. Atkinson preached a sermon of great length on "Home Missions," made up largely of statistical figures.

A timely and a finely prepared sermon on "Amusements" was preached on Sunday morning by Rev. J. D. Eaton. The communion sermon was preached on Sunday evening, by Rev. W. R. Butcher.

Upon the whole, the meeting was one of the best ever held in the state. The people of the Dalles gave the largest attendance at the meetings, both at the preaching and business sessions, of any place where the Association has been held. All of the members, and visitors were entertained in the most fraternal manner in private families. Sometimes, among a people more highly favored, a large portion of the guests have been entertained at public hotels, and thus much desired christian fellowship has been stiffled.

Visitors from abroad found a very agreeable change during the interim between meetings, in turning their attention from the fossil heads in the Association to the fossil heads in Brother Condon's extensive and instructive geological cabinet. Hundreds of people every year go to the Dalles on purpose to see this, and feel that they are well paid. The recent additions of the entire head of the ruminating hog, of a rhinoceros, the remains of a camel and several other animals peculiar to a tropical climate affords rich lessons in the hands of so entertaining a man as Bro. Condon.

Many of those present at the meetings remained over on Monday to see the Warm Spring Indians come to town on their return from the Modoc war. About seventy of the braves, who did the best fighting in the lava bed, and who finally captured the enemy, were from this county. They lost only two men by death. The company came into town in fine order and passed through the principal streets at full speed of their ponies on which they were mounted, filling the air with their war whoops. After a fair exhibition, they were introduced to the spectators, and passed out to the garrison to receive their pay and deliver up their saddles and arms to the government. Many of these Indians are strictly temperate, and a goodly number have professed their faith in Christ and are leading a creditable christian life. The agent on the reservation speaks of their remarks and prayers in their religious meetings as impressive and satisfactory. They have afforded abundant evidence of their loyalty to the country and their friendship for the whites, by repeatedly rallying to the defence of the frontier against the hostile tribes.

"Patience in Prayer."

EDITORS PACIFIC:—On Lord's day morning, June 15th, in the Presbyterian Church, Carson City, Nev., I heard an excellent sermon on "Patience in Prayer." It was preached by Rev. F. R. Girard, acting pastor of the Congregational Church at Reno, Washoe Co., Nev. I am happy to know that the number of subscribers at Reno for THE PACIFIC has much increased. The fact encourages me to write this article, for to those subscribers, and to all the people of Reno, I appeal, saying, "Hear ye? Hear ye?" If you wish Bro. Girard to remain at Reno, you must haste to build a Congregational church. One who can preach as well as he can will be invited to promising fields, whose support will be systematic, ample and permanent. Let the people of Reno, who are not Congregationalists, and who never expect to be, understand, that with the prosperity of the Congregational Church at Reno the *business* prospects of the place are much intensified. People of Reno need the waters of the Truckee River to move machinery. They as much need the *self-reliant individuality* which Congregational polity constantly teaches to the people, to move and concentrate moral energies. The root idea of the Congregational church organization is this: Responsible to Christ, the Head of the truly Catholic Church. *Each local church governs its own affairs.* Where such a church flourishes, a strong and constant realization of individual responsibility, and special, (not selfish) local obligation, permeates all departments of society. Such impression gives business life to a community, Will the people of Reno study these suggestions?

J. RAWSON JOHNSON.

EMPIRE CITY, Nev., June 16th, 1873.

THE LONGEVITY OF CLERGYMEN.—Longevity of clergymen has received a fresh demonstration. Professor Tuttle, of Wabash College, Indiana, has made an examination of the ages of 2,442 ministers, whose lives are noticed in *Sprague's Annals* and other records. Their total of years was 148,970; their average age a little over 61 years. Only fifty-two of the whole number died under forty. One out of every seven of the whole number was 88 years old or upward at death. Between one-third and one-half of the whole were 70 years or upward at death. Considerably more than one-half of the whole were over 60 years of age at death. Three-fourths of the whole were over 50 years of age at death. Seven-eights of the whole were over 40 years of age at death. As to the several churches there is a difference. The orthodox Congregationalist ministers show an average of 65 years, the Baptists of 64, the Presbyterians of 61, Episcopalians of 59. No conditions were more favorable to long life than those under which the ministers of New England lived in the olden time. Their settlements were often for life; their incomes, if narrow, were assured; their studies and labors were free from anxiety and vexation.

BANGOR SEMINARY.—Rev. W. C. Pond addressed the Society of Inquiry at the anniversary this year. His subject was, The discipline of actual service in preparation for the ministry. Mr. Pond's address was worthy a full report. We can, however, give only the leading thoughts which entered into the speaker's argument. 1. This was Christ's method of preparing men for the ministry. 2. It may be urged on the ground of health. 3. Actual experience justifies an appeal for it. 4. It is demanded by the very nature of the case. Mr. Pond spoke without manuscript, and was earnest, impressive and forcible. We wish he could be secured for one of our Maine churches. California, however, has his heart, and in a few months Mr. Pond will return thither.——Prof. John R. Herrick, has tendered his resignation as Professor of Christian Theology.

THE DISCIPLES IN TROUBLE.—The people sometimes called Disciples, or Reformers, who call themselves Christians, and are not willing to be called Campbellites, are in the midst of strife, which threatens to end in division. The two contending parties have each an organ in Cincinnati.—The *Christian Standard*, conducted by Rev. Isaac Everett, and the *Christian Review* by Franklin and Rice. The former is progressive and the latter conservative. The present trouble is in the fact that many in the Church are departing from the apostles' faith and polity by the establishing of human agencies, such as missionary conventions or societies, by building fine churches, and using organs, choirs, and the like, after the sects.

A WORD TO YOUNG MINISTERS.—Dr. Eiske, of Bath, Me., referring to the examination of candidates for the ministry, remarks: It is a hard thing when a candidate for the ministry is rumaging round to remember what Prof. Park or Dr. Harris said in answer to a theological inquiry, and perhaps at last succeeds in recalling it, but cannot for his life tell what God has taught. Let us have much more of *Scriptural* Theology, more attention to scriptural exegesis, more of the plain and obvious connection of doctrinal opinions with carefully studied statements of God's holy word.

A METHODIST SPURGEON.—Rev. Mr. Haynes, pastor of the Hanson Place M. E. Church, Brooklyn, is a young man from Fall River. His preaching at Martha's Vineyard attracted the attention of the Hanson Place people, and a year ago he began his labors in Brooklyn. He is the son of a Methodist clergyman very gifted, and earnest, impassioned and eloquent. He is of the Spurgeon build, and resembles the great London preacher not only in size and form, but in his straight-forward, common-sense way of putting things.

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On Preaching.

BY H W. BEECHER.

We clip the following from the *Christian Union:*

* * * What, then, is the thing men are called to do when they are awakened and are conscious of their wrong estate? There are simply two elements in it, it seems to me. One is the presentation of the Lord Jesus Christ as the manifest idea of God. Jesus Christ, as he walked on earth, is to be presented to men That is the pattern of God, which God wishes men to have before them, when they determine whether or not they will serve him. It is in that point of view that I condemn Calvinism with such severity, if not acerbity. When I take Calvin's view of God and put it alongside of Jesus Christ, who suffered that men may not suffer; who came to shed his blood and die that men might be redeemed; when I put this alongside of the systematic God that Calvin has erected, I feel an unspeakable horror, a shock produced in my whole moral being. I say to my people: whatever may be the logical excellence of that system—and it is a wonderful system of ratiocination and skillful construction—whatever may be the general truth of it, one thing is certain, that the cross of Christ bore up no such conception of God as that which is given to us in the Calvinistic representation of God. I take, therefore, the Lord Jesus Christ as the manifestation of God. I take the life of Christ as it was upon earth, and hold it up to my people, and say: Here is the companionable God, who would in heaven do just as he did on earth, only more gloriously and abundantly. As he himself said, "If ye, being evil, know how to give good gifts to your children, how much more shall your Father who is in heaven give good things to those that ask him."

Now see what he was among men. See how he took them to his arms of helpfulness! What humility! What patience! What gentleness, sweetness, instructiveness, long loving! What balm in his sympathy! What healing power there was in the application of his loving heart to the hearts of those that were around him! The presentation of Christ's character as the sinner's friend is, beyond all other things, the most sublime and the most glorious. That my soul knows right well. I had wandered through years and years trying to submit to a theological God, trying to submit to an excess of attributes. I had gone through the seminary, and had nearly completed my theological course, inwardly unbelieving. It was my duty to take a Bible-class. I did it unwillingly. I undertook to do what the German commentators did, with whom I was then familiar. They undertook to interpret the New Testament just as they found it, without saying that they believed in it any more than in Homer and Virgil I took the subject of the relations of Christ to men out of the four Evangelists and presented it to my class in that way; and, as I went on, gathering eveything of Christ as a conversationist, Christ as a personal friend—I remember the brightest day that ever dawned upon this earth, since moon and stars shone upon it, was that morning while I was studying the thought of Christ, and it flashed upon me, as the result of all the facts and instances that I had been selecting, that Christ was one who, by perfect holiness and purity knew how to be sorry, not for the man who was converted, but for the unconverted man because he was sinning. He was sorry, as the nurse or the mother is sorry for the child because it is sick. It dawned upon me, "This is God, to be sorry for imperfection; this is God to be sorry that men are in the bondage of sin and in the thrall of death; and the resource and power of the Divine nature are offered to those that are bad to help them out of their badness."

So there had been my trouble always. I could not fix myself so that God somehow would take me; and I spent hours, yes, I squandered days and days in fruitless prayer and agonizing search to find a God who would do something for me, or to find that experience that was to come radiant down through the atmosphere, and lodge upon my soul. I could never find it. But when I found that the nature of love was to make lovely things; that the nature of purity was to make impurity pure; that the nature of holiness was to inspire holiness among men; and the nature of God's government to take the poor, the needy, and feeble in his arms to help them—loving them all the time while he is doing it—to help them to himself; I no longer suffered, for I had found my Father which is in Heaven.

Now, present that character of Christ to men, saying, "Do you want that Christ, do you want that God? Is that your choice?" I think you will find that men will come quick and thick around such presentations of Jesus Christ to say, "My Lord and my God!" Everything that is good in man responds to it. Everything that is base in men slinks away, dishonored and disdisgraced, if it obstructs the heart's allegiance to such a God as that.

Then, secondly, you want to present the character of typical manhood as laid down in the new testament. Are you prepared to say to day, "I will accept and love that Blessed Savior, and that life and that character shall be my search, from this day forward to the end of my life?" When a man says, "Yes, that I take, and that I acknowledge to be hereafter my life," the man is a Christian. What is a Christian? A saint? Yes, I hope so, though it is tough for some saints in the calandar. But so is a man a Christian out of whose mind has leaped that purpose. When is a seed a plant? Just as quick as it has begun to shoot a root down one way and a stem up the other. It is not a grown plant, but it is a plant just as much as it ever will be. And when is a man a Christian? The moment he accepts Christ and the purposes of life which Christ ordained, by precept and example; the moment a man says, "This is the charter of my life. I hold myself bonnd by those laws." The moment a man puts the honest purposes of a Christian forward, he has begun to be a Christian. "What! without any transport?" Yes, with or without. "Without any fruit yet?" Yes, with or without. That is the initial point—the point that a man with his purpose or will goes over to that view of Jesus Christ and accept that ideal of manhood as his own, and then begins to act accordingly, he has started

* * * *

Homeward.

BY REV. J M. W. FARNHAM.

BETHLEHEM.

The third day of our stay in Jerusalem was set apart for a visit to Bethlehem. This little village lies in a southerly direction, about six miles from Jerusalem. The air was cool and bracing, and so clear that it seemed much nearer than it really is. It did not look more than two or three miles away when seen from the Mount of Olives the day before. We thought we could trust our eyes as well as those who were interested in our taking horses. So we resolved to walk, the ladies of the party riding on donkeys, the children as usual in a panier on a mule. We passed out of the city through the Jaffa or West gate. Our road lay over gradual slopes and along hillsides, past vineyards and olive orchards hedged or walled in We fell in with one or two parties of Jews traveling much as we were, the men on foot and the women on donkeys. They all stopped at Rachel's tomb, about four miles from the city, doubtless thinking more of the spot than the one to which we were wending our way.

There is scarcely a sacred place in or about Jerusalem so well identified as Rachel's tomb. "And Rachel died and was buried on the way to Ephrath, which is on the way to Bethlehem. And Jacob set a pillar upon her grave, that is the pillar of Rachel's grave unto this day." A suitable strictnre has been erected over the spot, and the pillar, though enclosed, can be seen through the bars.

After passing Rachel's tomb an Arab came along riding on a camel. Tired with walking, we thought it would be nice to ride to Bethleham on a camel. By pantomine and an exhibition of coin the rider was made to understand that we would like to exchange places with him.

One word from his master and the animal fell on his knees. He then folded his hind legs under him so that he lay flat upon the gronund. The Arab dismounted and motioned me to occupy his seat. The camel now raised himself as he had gone down; first upon his hind legs, nearly throwing me forward over his head, then upon his forelegs with a jerk that makes one fear a fall in the other direction. Then as he strides along his gait moves you up and down like a boat pitching over the waves. We were afraid of being made sea-sick and begged our Arab friend to let us come down from the fearful height the camel's back seemed. He made the animal kneel and we were glad to be on the ground again. This was our first and last attempt to ride a camel. Walking the rest of the way we soon reached Bethlehem.

This village, which we could but regard with the deepest interest, covers the north eastern slope of a spur of mountains running north and south, with deep valleys on the north, south and east. Below the town the hill-side is terraced, and figs, olives and grapes cultivated In the valley below are corn fields, and beyond them to the east the barren hills known as the wilderness of Judea, and still farther away the mountains of Moab are seen rising like a wall.

The streets of Bethlehem are narrow and dirty, and as everywhere else you are greeted with crowds of beggars exposing the leprosy, sores and deformities in a disgusting manner. We were also besieged by the inhabitants urging upon us their wares, consisting of beads, crosses &c., carved from olive wood or mother-of-pearl. The little girls are very beautiful and press upon you those curiosities in a way you can hardly resist.

The principal building of the place is the church erected over the spot where our Savior is said to have been born. On entering we were received with great kindness by the monks, who gave us lemonade and other refreshments, and then one of their number conducted us through the church. It is a magnificent structure with double rows of Corinthian colums of marble, ten on a side, forty in all. At the top of the steps leading to he subterranean portion, we each received a lighted candle and descended to a spacious chapel elegantly fitted up under ground. It is lighted by beautiful lamps, the gifts of different princes. Leaving this we were led through long winding passages all hallowed by some tradition, till at length we reached the cave where Jesus is said to have been born. Upon one side beneath the overhanging rock a lamp is burning over a brass plate bearing the Latin inscription, "Here Jesus was born." On the other side of the cave, hewn from the solid rock, we were shown the manger in which he was laid Returning to the regions of daylight, we remunerated our guide, gave him back his candles, bought a few curiosities and started for Jerusalem. David's well is but a few steps from the road, and we turned aside to drink of the waters for which we so longed.

We reached Jerusalem about noon, hungry and fatigued, and more ready to believe it is six miles to Bethlehem than when we started in the morning.—*Morning Star.*

The Enchantment of Distance.

It is a common weakness to imagine that some calling, remote from the present and near duties, is more worthy than they of our ambition. Some great thing, some far thing, some unusnal thing, on these do we waste our enthusiasm, our good resolutions and our golden promises. We even think ourselves willing to undergo great sacrifices for the good of our fellows—in our own way; and picture ourselves as heroes and martyrs in conflicts which God does not call us to enter.

Two young men, the day after graduation at college, left together for home. One of them said that, as the state of his health demanded an active life, and his parents needed his presence and help in their old age, he should for the present, at least, devote himself to the care of the business which his father was too feeble to conduct alone. The other youth was similarly situated. He had suffered from the confinement of student life; his widowed mother and younger sisters needed the comfort and support which he only could give; and by remaining in his native town and availing himself of a timely opportunity which accorded with his natural aptitudes and actual requirements, he could both provide for his own and become widely useful to his generation. But he did not take the same view of the case as his companion. His ambition lay not in the line either of his abilities or of his opportunities. Above all things he was unfitted by nature and training to be a diplomatist; but a minister plenipotentiary he must be. His eys was fixed on the pomp and ceremony of foreign courts; upon the dignities and consequence of those to whom many must apply for favors. He therefore excused himself from the debt which he owed to those who had sacrificed almost everything for his education, rejected the providential opening which might have made a man of him, and "studied law," or, rather, studied intrigue, He spent years in elbowing and begging his way into a third-rate consulship and, after a brief season of authority, ended a life which he had selfishly wasted.

Before his death he wrote to his old companion: "You made the right choice. I thought on things too high for me, and could see no glory in anything not extraordinary. One may serve humbly and truly in any sphere, high or low; but the duty which lies nearest us demands our first attention and is always divinely blessed. How deceptive is the enchantment of distance!"

This "enchantment of distance" is a moral mirage. Many who long for influence in the public assembly are careless of their character and example in private, and thus fail to build that which is the only sure foundation af influence anywhere. We often, as Christians, envy those who have stood in some "imminent deadly breach," while we shrink from bearing courageous testimony for Christ when he is attacked in the discourse of ungodly neighbors. We praise martyrs who died in the arena, but we will not suffer for conscience' sake on a small or obscure scale, as by declining the invitation of a friend to a questionable entertainment, or by defying a custom or fashion which ministers to the pride of life. We waste time and strength in bearing others' crosses, while our own Calvary is bereft of its sacrificial glory. Intemperance and covetousness and strife prowl about our very thresholds, but we prefer to chase the dragon of theological heresy in the far fields of limitless discussion. Do we not need disenchantment? Is there not danger in trusting to those who say, "Lo, here!" when the kingdom of God is within us?—*Christian Weekly.*

Charlie Lewis on the Bridge.

'Now,' said Charlie Lewis's mother to him, as he went out of the door to go to chool, 'don't you harbor that *thief* today; remember.'

'No, mother, I will not,' answered Charlie, deliberately and emphatically.

What! a boy of Charlie Lewis's age harbor a thief? One would think he would have nothing to do with thieves. Yes, one would suppose so, and yet there was one thief so sly that he used to insinuate himself into Charlie's good graces, and Charlie used to go with him; and although he well knew that it grieved his mother, and certainly hurt his character, yet it was sometime before he had firmness enough to take a manly stand against him.

As he pushes off to school his mother bids him *'remember.'*

On he goes until he gets almost over the bridge, when he stops a minute to watch the little fishes darting about in the water below. He almost wished he were a fish, that he had no grammar to learn or copy to write; he was sure fishes must be very happy, with nothing to do the live-long day but play in the water.

Charlie well knew that he had not a moment to spare on the bridge; he knew that at precisely five minutes after nine the master fastened the door for prayers, and no tardy boy could get in; he knew it was too bad to lose a whole half day's school; but for all that he kept stopping and delaying. In fact, his old companion, the thief was by his side, ready to steal his precious moments, so the boy kept stopping and stopping, thinking about the fishes and saying, 'Oh, it is not pleasant to be cooped up in that old school room' until all at once his mother's word, 'REMEMBER,' rushed into his mind. It seemed as if she spoke again in his ear.

He started up from his lounging attitude, threw back his hands, as much as to say, 'Hands off, Mr. Thief!' and took to his heels in the direction of the school room. He arrived just the moment the master was about locking the door, and happily got in.

'Good,' said Charlie, looking as glad as he could be; 'Good; I have made my escape this time, I have! Good bye, Mr. Thief; you and I have, I hope, done having any more dealings together.'

Charlie was as good as his word; and from this time, instead of being a boy always delaying, always behindhand, he became the very soul of promptness.

Hereafter 'procrastination,' which the proverb calls the 'thief of time,' kept at a distance, and at last ceased to trouble him altogether.

Now, do our young readers know what a bad thing this procrastination is? Procrastination is the spirit of delaying, of being behindhand in all our undertakings, and engagements and duties. It is aptly called a thief for it robs us of one of our best treasures—*time.*

Did you notice how it was trying to steal Charlie's time on the bridge? Avoid this thief; say 'Hands off!' whenever he tempts you to delay in your duties; and do *resolutely* and *promptly whatever you have to do, "do it heartily as to the Lord."* Such a course will certainly rid you of the troublesome and dangerous presence of this thief. Try it.—*Church and State*

HOW TO BE POLITE.—Do not try too hard to be polite. Never overwhelm your friends by begging them to make themselves at home or they will soon wish they were there. Show by your actions rather than your words that you are glad to see them. Have enough regard for yourself to treat your greatest enemy with quiet politeness. All petty slights are merely meannesses, and hurt yourself more than any one else,

Do not talk about yourself or your family to the exclusion of other topics. What if you are clever, and a little more so than other people, it may not be that other folks will think so whatever they ought to do.

It may be interesting to you to talk over your ailments, but very tiresome for others to listen to.

Make people think that you consider them pleasant and agreeable, and they will be pretty apt to have a pleasant impression of yourself.

Treat people just as you would like to have them treat you.

It is much easier to lose the good opinion of people than to retain it; and when any person does not care for the good opinion of others, he or she is not worthy of respect.

Do not excuse your house, furniture, or the table you set before your guests. It is fair to suppose their visits are to you, not to your surroundings.

The whole machinery of social intercourse is very intricate, and it is our place to keep all places of possible friction well supplied with the oil of politeness.

QUEEN VICTORIA is said to be growing very gray and feeble, and shuns society more than ever.

That Favorite Home Remedy,

PAIN-KILLER

Has been before the public over THIRTY YEARS, and probably has a wider and better reputation than any other proprietary medicine of the present day. At this period there are but few unacquainted with the merits of the PAIN-KILLER; but while some extol it as a liniment, they know but little of its power in easing pain when taken internally; while others use it internally with great success, but are equally ignorant of its healing virtues when applied externally. We therefore wish to say to all, that it is equally successful, whether used internally or externally. It is sufficient evidence of its virtues as a standard medicine to know that it is now used in all parts of the world, and that its sale is constantly increasing. No curative agent has had such a wide spread sale or given such universal satisfaction.

DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is a purely vegetable compound, prepared from the best and purest materials, and with a care that insures the most perfect uniformity in the medicine; and while it is a most effective remedy for pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine, even in the most unskillful hands.

It is eminently a FAMILY MEDICINE; and by being kept ready for immediate resort, will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over thirty years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c, but for Dysentery, or Cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and all other kindred disorders. For Coughs, and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.

We would caution the public against all imitations of our preparation, either in name or style of putting up. jun 26

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No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS once or twice a week, as a Preventive.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. There are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safeguard in all cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Diuretic properties act on the Kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the biliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nerves are rendered disease-proof by this great invigorant.

The Efficacy of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, in Chronic Dyspepsia, Fevers, Nervous Disorders, Constipation, deficiency of vital power, and all maladies affecting the stomach, liver, bowels, pulmonary organs, or muscular system, has been experienced by hundreds of thousands, and hundreds of thousands more are asking for the same relief.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beefsteak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirits.

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Literary Notices.

TRY AND TRUST: or, THE STORY OF A BOUND BOY: by Horatio Alger, Jr. 12 mo. 255 pp. Loring, Boston: A. Roman & Co., San Francisco.

This is a sensationally written book, which gives the marvelous exploits of a boy who, at 14 years of age, successively meets and conquers a surly master to whom he is bound apprentice, a would-be burglar, and a thief who under the guise of friendship robs him of almost his entire stock of ready cash on his first night in New York. Such improbable tales cannot fail to exert an unhealthy influence upon the minds of youth. The book is "illustrated," but the engravings appear to be the coarsest zincotypes, and are a discredit to the publisher.

PERIODICALS.—In the *Living Way* for July, Rev. L. Hamilton contributes a very fair view of the subject of Prayer as called out into discussion by the "Prayer-guage." But Mr. Simonds, Dryden &c., have a very queer way of talking about "theology and theologians," as if both terms stood for objects like lepers or other foul things. They use these terms very much as some religious persons do "science" and "philosophers," as if science was a foe to right religious faith. Aren't Mr. Simonds and Mr. Dryden "theologians?" If so, why decry their own class?——The fourth number of the *Sanitarian* is here. It is published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, and should be an abler periodical than it is, although as it is, it covers a field which nothing else does.

NOTES.—The *Spectator* says that one of the rights of man which should be stoutly maintained is "the right not to be fidgetted. Mr. Carlyle abused this right by writing the first letter of nouns in capitals. Now it thinks Mr. Morley abuses the same right by writing not only Trinity and Christian, but also God, without a capital. Printers please take notice that we have rights which they must not trample on.——To be original, Mr. Fitz James Stephens says, is to think for one's self, not to think differently from others.——Bayard Taylor is at work on a Life of Gœthe, for which he has a great deal of new material.——John Neal, now eighty years of age, writes book notices for the Portland *Press*.——Hurd & Houghton are to publish two new editions of Macauley's works, one in sixteen and one in eight volumes.——A new and thoroughly revised edition of Prescott's works, edited by John Foster Kirk, is in preparation by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia.——The fifth volume of McClintock and Strong's "Cyclopædia" will be issued next month by the Harpers.

EDUCATIONAL.

MARRIED MEN'S HALL.—The new hall at Newton Seminary, (Baptist,) erected at a cost of about $42,000 by the generosity of the Treasurer, to afford a place for married men who may desire to take a course of study when advanced in life, is a very imposing and beautiful building. Whether its inviting facilities will not make some change necessary in the terms of admission, is a question. Three children have blessed faithful students during the year, perhaps the most marked occurrences in the Seminary for its forty-eight years.

ITEMS.—It is said that the attendance in the public schools has rapidly increased in Michigan, since the enactment of the "compulsory education" law.——Princeton College has purchased the property of Mr. Edward Howe, on the east side of Princeton, for the purpose of erecting a preparatory school.——Prof. A. C. Seelye, it is said, will accept the Presidency of the Smith College for women at Northampton, Mass. With Durant College, Mt. Holyoke Seminary, Bradford Academy and Abbott Academy, the higher education of women in Massachusetts will be well provided for.——Prof. Agassiz' daughter has given her father $100,000 for his museum.——Thaddeus Fairbanks has put $80,000 into the academy at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and Horace, his nephew, with $100,000 has given to the town a free Atheneum.——Ingham University, Le Roy, N. Y., has 44 young ladies in college studies, and 89 in others.

SMOKING AND STUDY.—At the Polytechnic School in Paris, one of the professors inquired into the habits of the one hundred and sixty students there, and then made a comparison between their devotion to study and to smoke. He found that one hundred and two were smokers and fifty-eight never used, or said they never used, the noxious weed He then found that in each grade of the school the students who did not smoke outranked those who did smoke, and that the scholarship of the smokers steadily deteriorated as the smoking continued. On account of several trustworthy reports of such a nature, the Minister of Public Instruction in France issued a circular to the directors of colleges and schools, forbidding tobacco to students as injurious to physical and intellectual development. But a writer in a Paris medical journal complains that the use of tobacco will not probably cease entirely, so long as Sunday schools furnish meerschaum pipes as prizes to the best scholars.

A LIBRARY HALL.—The citizens of Andover, Mass., celebrated Decoration Day by dedicating a Memorial Library Hall. The cost of the hall was $38,000. It is two stories high, the first being occupied by a library of 3,000 volumes, and the second by tablets which contain the names of fifty-two officers and privates who went from Andover to do battle for their country. The ceremonies were participated in by the projector of the plan, Mr. John Smith, who gave $30,000 toward the building, and all the town officials.

DURANT COLLEGE. — H. F. Durant, formerly an eminent lawyer of Boston, has for several years been planning a college for women. It is built in Wellesley, about fifteen miles on the Worcester road, from Boston. In the N. Y. *Observer* is the following description of the enterprise: "But in full view across the lake, there stands the commanding college of Mr. Durant, built by his own purse, and which will, when completed, cost all of $1,000,000. Here the location is most admirable. It is upon an high elevation and close to the lake, where are afforded superior facilities for skating and boating. Bordering this lake are forest trees of elm, oak, maple, chestnut, pine, hemlock, etc. Mr. Durant's grounds for the college cover over 300 acres of hill and dale, with winding paths through thick woods and open lawns. Not a healthier spot in New England can be found, sufficiently retired, yet within easy access of cars running almost every hour to Boston, Worcester and Springfield. But however imposing the college in its exterior, built of well-faced brick in the most substantial manner, with towers, the interior pleased us more. The whole building is warmed with steam. A parlor and bed room have but two occupants, and the college is constructed so that each room will have the sun some time of the day. There are accommodations for 300 pupils; while in the center of the building is an open space from the roof to the first floor, which affords the best ventilation, giving to each floor a corridor as open to the air as if upon the outside, and lighted from the top of the house. The college is five stories high, with an elevator. It has a chapel which will hold over 400 persons, a laboratory, museum, library, recitation rooms, and every appliance for comfort and luxury. Connected with this college there is to be erected a large building, forming one of the wings, which will include a kitchen, store-room, and gymnasium."

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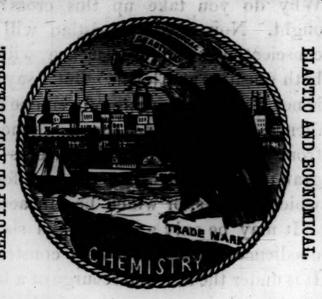
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This book has been carefully revised by both American and native Chinese Scholars. More than 1,600 words, with their Chinese equivalents, are given. It is designed primarily for teaching the Chinese English, and for this purpose will be an invaluable aid to teachers in Sabbath-schools, and for Americans who employ these people as servants.

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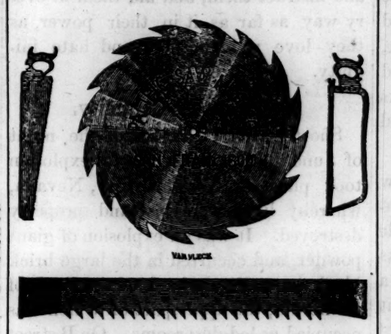
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ONE OF THE MOST NOTABLE FACTS OF THE World's Jubilee at Boston was that the Only Pianos used were the
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO'S,
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Also that the
PARLOR AND VESTRY ORGANS
....OF....
WOOD & CO.,
Which took the highest rank, were the selected ones. While all other pianos were discarded at the World's Jubilee, those of HALLETT, DAVIS & CO. were selected as the best, and the only ones used.
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Continue to manufacture those BELLS (which have made TROY celebrated throughout the world, and which have been made at this establishment during the past twenty years) and are now making more bells, annually, than any other Foundry in the country, for Churches, Academies, Plantations, &c., made of genuine Bell Metal (Copper and Tin.) Rotary Mountings, the best in use. All Bells warranted satisfactory.
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CAUTION. Beware of Parties claiming to manufacture Genuine Troy Church Bells, whose Foundry is NOT, and never has been located in Troy, N. Y. Said claims are intended to deceive the public. JHJjan30

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Wind Mills AND Horse Powers.
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Clams, and all kinds of Shell Fish
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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA.
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.
The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
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FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

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STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.
DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT
Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.
If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure.
Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for,
Kidney & Bladder Complaints,
Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.
WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for *Worms—Pin, Tape, etc.*
Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.
BEVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1869.
DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.
HANNAH P. KNAPP.
DR. RADWAY'S
PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.
☞Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.
A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New-York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.
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Sore Throat, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pleurisy, Bleeding of the Lungs, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, are speedily and permanently cured by the use
Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
This well-known preparation does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most medicines, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.
By a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. None genuine unless signed I BUTTS. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, Boston. Sold by REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & Co., San Francisco, and by dealers generally. G P R 17sept73

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SHERMAN'S CLOTHES WRINGERS
AGENTS FOR THE
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(A bran new article on this Coast.)
Also Agents For The
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Annear's Shoe Blacking,
SALES ROOMS, 215 and 217 SACRAMENTO,
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SCOURING, DYEING
.....AND.....
Blanket Cleaning Establishment.
430 BUSH STREET,
One door above the California Theatre, San Francisco.
Furs, Shawls, Flannels and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed.
New Blue-Black, warranted to retain its color on any stuff. Kid Gloves cleaned at 20cts per pair.
L. J. RENAULT, *Proprietor.*

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For Fifteen Years the BUCKEYE has stood at the head of the Harvest Machines in the United States.
It has proved itself to California farmers to be the best, most desirable and cheapest in the end of any machine introduced on this coast, each year adding to its success and reputation. While most other machines have failed and gone out of use, every farmer of the six thousand who have used them will give them the highest recommendation.
Parties desirous of purchasing should be sure and get the GENUINE BUCKEYE.
MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,
Sole Agents,
108 and 110 Front St., SAN FRANCISCO.
The Buckeye Self-raking Reaper
Is superior to any Self Rake Reaper in use, and is warranted to do the work required.
The New Model Buckeye Mower
Has a frame entirely of iron, and with all the features peculiar to the Original Buckeye. The demand for it is steadily increasing. Send for Circular, Price List, etc.
Also, Sole Agents for the Celebrated
VIBRATOR THRESHERS
The sales of them far exceed that of any Thresher on the Pacific Coast. Their Superior Cleaning Qualities make them the most Profitable Separator a farmer can purchase. We have hundreds of letters to that effect from farmers who have used them. Also, Extra Mounted 8, 10 and 12 Horse Powers.
GENUINE HAINES' HEADER,
(Manfactured at Pekin, Ill.)
10, 12 AND 15 FEET CUT.
The Buckeye Header Wagon,
A superior wagon manufactured especially for our trade.
Also, a full stock of Extras for all the above machines, together with every description of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
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HARDWARE.
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108 and 110 Front St., *SAN FRANCISCO.*
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EUCALYPTUS.
THE ATTENTION OF THE MEDICAL PROfession is respectfully called to the following preparation of this new remedial agent.
Eucalyptus and its preparations have been found useful in obstinate cases of Intermittent and Marsh Fevers, often supplanting the use of Quinine. The paroxysms of Asthma and Catarrh are greatly controlled, and in various Kidney Diseases and Catarrh of the Bladder it seems to act like a specific.
FLUID EXTRACT EUCALYPTUS.
This extract represents in a concentrated form the medicinal effects of the leaves of Eucalyptus Globulus.
DIRECTIONS.—The dose of the Fluid Extract to be taken in cases of fever, Catarrh, Kidney Complaints, etc., is One Teaspoonful, to be repeated three times a day, or oftener, according to the case, and it can be mixed with sherry wine, sweetened water or milk.
As a VAPORIZATION, in cases of Catarrh and Asthma, Two Teaspoonfuls are to be mixed with two tablespoonfuls of boiling water, in a suitable inhaler, and the vapor respired into the lungs. This can be repeated as often as the paroxysms are felt.
The Elixir of Eucalyptus.
This compound presents the properties of the leaves in a palatable form and elegant appearance. Dose—One tablespoonful, to be repeated as often as the case demands.
Cigarettes of Eucalyptus Globulus,
Useful in Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Incipient Pleurisy, etc., etc.
DIRECTIONS.—On the approach of an attack, indicated by short and difficult breathing, smoke the Cigarette, or as many as may be necessary to obtain relief. When the symptoms are severe, the smoking should be repeated two or three times a day. Asthmatic patients, whose powers are impaired, may also smoke several times a day, as a preventive against attacks.
PREPARED AND SOLD BY
JAMES G. STEELE & CO.
CHEMISTS AND APOTHECARIES,
NO. 521 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Bet. Clay and Commercial, San Francisco.
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O. LAWTON & CO.,
Market Street, Under the Grand Hotel,
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OFFER TO THOSE WHO ARE FURNISHING or refurnishing their houses,
A Large and Choice Assortment of
FRENCH PORCELAIN
DINNER, DESSERT & TEA SETS,
FINE CUT AND ENGRAVED
GLASSWARE,
SUPERIOR
ELECTROPLATEDWARE,
Choice Table Cutlery,
French Clocks,
Bronzes, and
Mantel Ornaments.
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Cordage Manufactory.
Established 1856.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A LARGE AMOUNT of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for Rope of any special lengths and sizes.
Constantly on hand a large stock of
MANILLA ROPE (All Sizes).
TARRED MANILA ROPE.
HAY ROPE.
WHALE LINE, ETC.
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MANUFACTORY AT THE POTRERO.
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SWEETSER & ALSIP,
REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENTS,
SACRAMENTO. CAL. jan2tf

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1873.

INVITATION.—Now and then we mail a copy of THE PACIFIC to persons not subscribers. Let them receive it as an invitation to become subscribers. But without an order, the paper will not continue to go to them—it is not our style to send it and then send a bill for collection. Remit $4 if you wish to receive it regularly.

SUBSCRIBERS are particularly requested to note the expiration of their subscriptions on the label at the head of their paper, and to forward what is due from the ensuing year, with or without further reminder from this office.

DISCONTINUING—We wish it distinctly understood that this journal will be discontinued whenever such an order is plainly and properly given, (name and POST-OFFICE) and arrearages are paid at our published rates.

All communications on business should be addressed to C. A. KLOSE, Box 2348, San Francisco. Publication office Corner Clay and Sansome.

The *Congregational Club* meets every Monday at 1.30 P.M., at the library room of the first Cong. church edifice, cor. of Post and Mason streets, San Francisco. Ministers and members of Congregational churches are always cordially welcomed at these meetings. Visitors to the State from the East or elsewhere, are specially invited to find the place, and thus make the acquaintance of their brethren here.

The officers of the Pacific Theological Seminary hereby acknowledge with gratitude the receipt, for the Seminary library, of two copies of the valuable "Scriptural Manual" compiled by the late Rev. Chas. Simmons, as a donation from Mrs. C. Simmons, the widow of the author. This is the twenty-sixth edition of a book which has been in use more than a quarter of a century.

The *Congregationalist*, of June 26th, contains a brief statement concerning the origin and history of the Pacific Theological Seminary, in its relations to other christians than those who go by the Congregational name; all of which is emphatically true. The friends of the Seminary desire to thank the *Congregationalist* for what it has said in behalf of the Seminary. Its story is full of interest and sacredness, and all who know that story will certainly aid it with their sympathies and prayers, if they can not bestow any other benefactions upon it.

The General Association of Connecticut this year, held its meeting at Talcottville. This place is a manufacturing village in the town of Vernon. The two Messrs. Talcott who built up the business and the village were earnest christian men, and did not fail to erect a beautiful church edifice for the families of themselves and their workmen. The church is only six years old and has a membership of 200. The population is eminent for its moral and christian character, and the Talcotts, though one is dead, have done a personal and notable work as christians as well as business men. They talked religion with the older and younger among their employees. Ah, if we had such men to found our cities, towns and villages in California, how much more hopeful their prospects?

As this is an "off year in politics," so it is also in patriotism. The 4th of July did not bring out much enthusiasm. It was celebrated here and there in the regular way, but few persons expending much time, money or endeavor in making celebrations a grand success. Perhaps it is as well that it was so. A quiet, orderly observance of the day is an observance; and the fact of making the day a kind of holiday is the essential fact. How we keep it, is of small consequence, provided it be kept for the sake of our country and in the love of its welfare—grateful to those who stood by the country in its days of weakness and trial, and to those who "jeoparded their lives in the high places of the field." How grand a country it is, and how grandly should we live and labor who are permitted to call it our own!

Many weeks ago, when the matter of investigating the management of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum was first passed upon, we said briefly what we thought of the matter. Since that time very much more has been said and the general public has been almost wearied with the details. The latest, we presume the last, committee of investigation was appointed by the Governor to do thorough work. It has made a long, patient, careful, and exhaustive examination of the doings of eight untiring and laborious years, and finds that the principal and his assistants have in that time said one or two censurable things, done a few indiscreet things, and failed at times to do that which a later wisdom shows to have been advisable. It is remarkable that such an investigation could bring out so little to the discredit of the officers, and they are to be congratulated on the result after all the annoyances, vexations, tribulations and hard speeches of the months just elapsed. We hope they will travel a smoother road the coming year, and be able to report more enjoyment and a larger progress. The last committee of examination consisted of Judge McKinstry, Rev. Dr. Stone, John B. Harmon, N. W. Spaulding, and A. S. Hallidie, to whom many thanks are due for their patience, candor and impartiality.

At a recent meeting of the "New York Press Association," held at Poughkeepsie, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher made the address. In his address he speaks of journalism as a pursuit rather than a profession, at present, and adds: "If it were organized like the professions of law and of medicine, with its appropriate code, its appropriate maxims, aspirations, desires and antipathies, it might greatly increase its purity, dignity and influence. No one can doubt that American journalism is to go on in material enterprise. Can we be equally sure that it will advance in highmindedness, in honesty, in justice to unfashionable causes and to unpopular men, in superiority to the madness of to-day's clamor, in courtesy of speech, in fair-dealing with foes, in rejoicing in what is good, in sweetness of heart and in brightness of brain?" For the future of journalism in some of its aspects we shall have to wait and see; but that it will become a power of still greater and greater proportions there can be no doubt. Even religious journalism is yet in its infancy. The time is coming when religious editors must be selected with more care than college presidents, rank as high, receive double their pay, and perform twice the amount of hard work—if the thing be possible.

Now come our eastern exchanges filled with notices of Baccalaureate Sermons, College Commencements, Alumni Meetings, Society Orations and Poems, Honorary Degrees, College Regattas, Class Reunions, Entrance Examinations, and all the usual prophesies and reminiscences of the closing days of the year's work in a hundred or two of our prominent institutions of learning in America. It is pleasant reading when one happens to know any of the persons or places mentioned, but is rather tedious if he has no sympathy with such things, or has been out of them so long as to have no relish for them. May it not be one way to keep young if all strive to renew their youth by communion and sympathy with those who are just emerging from college walls and classic shades?

There is in circulation a petition to the Governor for the commutation of the sentence of Russell, now in the jail of this city, condemned to be hung for murder, to imprisonment for life. Ordinarily we should say it was not a proper thing to be done. But we are informed that the case is a special one, and that there are good reasons for the change. Nearly all the members of the court by which he was convicted have signed the petition. They do not doubt that he killed the man who was the victim of the affray, but there were some extenuating circumstances. Russell had been well brought up, but had fallen into bad company. Sudden anger prompted an act which he quickly regretted. He now seems penitent and christian in feeling and experience. He wishes to avoid the disgrace of hanging, for his friends' sake and his own, but he does not wish to defeat the ends of public justice, and is willing to go to prison for life for justice. We hope every one will sign the petition who can do so conscientiously.

There is a lull in the shrieking against the Chinese; but it will be renewed, because the outcry is made mainly for political effect. The stories told of leprosy, syphilis, and other foul diseases, in order to injure the Chinese and those who employ them, and to prevent the sale of the products of their industry, are all inventions of the enemy. We may suspect the motive, but we do not oppose the process of compelling the Chinese to give themselves larger apartments and more air to breathe; though we are informed that the Chinese quarter is one of the healthiest parts of the city in fact. It is a wonder that it should be so; but it is probable that one article of consumption is the antidote to another so that even their indulgences and questionable habits fail to do them harm, which such indulgences and habits often do to whiter persons. There is no necessity for denying that some of the Chinese are heathenish and vicious, and criminal, but it is folly to denounce them all in a breath, and to class them all together as an undesirable or injurious class of people. They are of all sorts, and not a few are men of fine character, good manners, and excellent capacity for business, and the great majority are industrious and law abiding. They have legal right, which must and will be maintained; and we are sure that all christian people will treat them well and instruct them, and aid them in every way as far as it in their power, as they love righteousness and hate iniquity.

The Nevada Calamity.

Shortly after 11 o'clock of the night of June 30th a most fearful explosion took place at Virginia City, Nevada, whereby lives were lost and property destroyed. It was an explosion of giant powder, and occurred in the large brick block immediately back of the Bank of California, the upper part of which was occupied as lodging rooms. On B street the block of buildings was two stories in hight, and the explosion blew away both stories completely, down to a level with the sidewalk, from the Taylor street corner to Douglas' building on the south. The last mentioned building was badly shattered, and a large portion of the north side blown in, the greatest force of the explosion being evidently to the south and downward. The windows and doors of all the surrounding houses were broken in bodily, and glass was broken in windows nearly down to Union street on the north, and those of the new Odd Fellows' Hall building on the south. Such is a brief statement of the occurrence which has recently shocked and pained the people of this coast, and overwhelmed with sudden grief many households with which the ten lives that were lost were more or less intimately blended. Two aged men, just on the verge of four score years, are known to us, each of whom lost a son in the prime of life by this terrible explosion. Those who perished had retired unconscious of danger and with no knowledge of the fact that any quantity of dynamite, large or small, was in the building. As Mr. Van Bokkelen had been an agent for the Giant Powder Company, it is believed that there must have been some of the powder in his room, which by accident was exploded. There seems to be no evidence that any one intended to cause the explosion. But it was a grievous wrong to keep such an article in one's room in any quantity, and grievously has the doer of the wrong answered it. But not alone. Almost no man perishes alone. Everyone's misdeeds pull down ruin on other's heads as well as on his own. In more senses than one "No man liveth unto himself, and no man dieth unto himself." Every one of us is responsible for the lives and destinies of scores and hundreds, it may be, of our fellow creatures. What forces the hands of the feeblest of us may be holding? How carefully should we consider just what we are doing! For, when we have done our best, the unknown consequences of our conduct may far exceed the known, in number and in magnitude.

Week-Day Lecture.

BY THE REV. A. L. STONE, D.D.

Wednesday Evening, July 2d, 1873.

The spirit of a true disciple, in all that pertains to his outward activities and his obedience to the Master, is the spirit of love. Love is not *one* grace or trait of the christian life; it is the foundation grace, the fountain of all. All dutifulness must spring from this, or it is vitiated, it is not wanted.

I think there is with some who call themselves christians, a profound mistake on this vital point. "*Duty*" and not "*love*" is with them the monarch word.

When Jesus asks for our obedience, he makes but one appeal. That appeal is, "*If ye love me*, keep my commandments."

The appeal is not to *fear*—arraying before us his power, his lordship, his high commission as judge. He does not say, If you are afraid of my judgments keep my commandments. That is not the sort of service he wants. If it were offered he would not accept it.

The appeal is not to *self-interest*. If one of us were to reason with himself and say, I desire to be happy hereafter; I want to be at home in the bright and blessed heaven; I would have one of those mansions on the banks of the river of life; and unless I hear the "well done" from the lips of Jesus, I cannot enter into the city, therefore I must seek to serve and please this Savior, this state of mind would be rejected as an inspiration for an obedient life.

Nor is the appeal to the *conscience*. Here is where the mistake to which I have referred is most likely to come in. Conscientiousness is taken by many as the fundamental characteristic of the christian spirit; "I ought," is the sovereign conviction. There is no voice back of that; no prompting deeper. Why do you obey God? "I ought." Why do you bring this offering? I ought. Why do you make this sacrifice? I ought. Why do you take up this cross? I ought. Now a true christian will be conscientious. His conscience will be both sensitive and loyal. But I say this is not the deepest spring of genuine obedience. An obedience that flows merely from the pressure of conscience, is not grateful to Christ. It is not an offering which he asks, or which he can accept.

It may be only a servile and slavish obedience. It is by joyless constraint. It is under the lash and scourge of a taskmaster. It is not spontaneous, free and hearty. It is a yoke of bondage. I believe that many professed disciples live all their days under a kind of dreary despotism of duty. In their lowest conciousness the spur to action is always, "I ought," never, "I would." The heart does not move them; the sense of obligation moves them.

Now there is no tender human relation in which this style of offering would either honor or satisfy us. Suppose a child to be found very anxious to learn his father's will and very diligent to execute it. He watches for his father's word, and he hastens with utmost diligence to fulfill the command. Why do you take such pains to wait upon me? the father asks. Oh, I feel that I ought, replies the child. What shall I do next? it is my duty to obey. Would that satify the heart of any father?

Suppose a husband or a wife to abound in kind offices to the partner in that fellowship, simply because the feeling were so strong. I have taken vows upon me, and I must fulfill them. It would be wrong to forget or to neglect them. It is my duty to do what I can to minister to the comfort and advantage of one linked with my life by such bonds. If the tenderest word spoken were "duty," always duty, only duty, never "love," I think any of us would feel that we would rather forego such cheerless and enforced kindness. If it were not the prompting of love and the expression of love it would be without sweetness and without price. See, I have purchased this gift for you, because I feel that I ought! We should feel like trampling the gift under foot. I have kept a lighted room and a relishing repast for you because I felt that I ought! We would rather not be waited for with such a welcome.

It is not written, conscientiousness is the fulfilling of the law; "love," and only love, is the fulfilling of the law. Love is the controlling, inspiring, prompting christian sentiment. Conscience is not sovereign. Love is sovereign. Conscience serves. It serves as a rule, and a guide. It is not master. Love is master. Love is the ultimate fact, not conscience. Duty is love's pleasant living. All love's works are free, cheerful, spontaneous. Love makes duty light—a privilege, not a bondage. The diligence that runs with loving feet, that toils with loving hands, is the only diligence that lays before as an acceptable tribute.

"*If* ye love me, keep my commandments." Christ does not ask; he will not accept the obedience where love is wanting. "Lovest thou me? feed my sheep, feed my lambs." Conscience may urge and push and drive, but Jesus makes no demand if our hearts be not filled with the loyalty of love. The most painstaking obedience of duty wins no smile, gains no reward from him, if the spirit of love do not lie back of it all as the fountain and spring of all the doing.

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

Rev. Thomas E. Dickey, the Episcopal minister of Olympia, W. T., has received a call from Suisun City, California, which he has accepted, and will proceed, in a month or two, to fill.

From the report of the meeting of the General Association of Mass., published in the *Congregationalist*, we learn that the Rev. W. C. Pond, who is now at the East for funds to aid our needy Theological Seminary, was present, opening the debate on the "Relation of churches to the Non-professing Population," and officiating with the Rev. G. W. Adams in the administration of the Lord's Supper. Vice-President Wilson was present and participated in the communion, though in feeble health.

We hear that Bro. Girard, of Reno, Nev., has just finished his new church, and expects to open it for divine services next Sunday. Bro. Girard will soon visit California to raise $300, which amount will pay off the last debt. Our churches ought to be proud of assisting the only Congregational Church in that state, and we expect that Bro. Girard will receive a hearty welcome from all our people. What church or Sunday-school will present the first and only church in Nevada a bell? COM.

The ninety-seventh anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated in an appropriate manner by the citizens of Cloverdale and vicinity. The exercises consisted of songs, prayer, the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and an oration. In the evening the ladies of the Congregational Church gave a festival in the Cloverdale Hall for the benefit of the church. It was a grand success, morally and financially. They propose to beautify their sanctuary and adorn their grounds. COM.

From the California *Advocate:* The Rocky Mountain Conference will meet in Salt Lake City on the 31st of July; Bishop Peck will preside. The Nevada Conference is to be held in Truckee, commencing on the 14th of August. The Oregon Conference will hold its session in Olympia, Washington Territory, meeting on the 3d day of September. The session of the California Conference will open in this city, beginning on the 17th day of September. Bishop Peck will preside in all the Conferences on the Pacific coast.——Rev. Royal B. Stratton, formerly pastor of the Old South Church, in Worcester, Mass., has been taken to the Asylum for the Insane, at Hartford. Bro. Stratton spent several years on this coast, laboring as an itinerant. Returning East he affiliated with the Presbyterians, and has remained in that Church, we presume, to the present time.

From the *Occident:* Sunday, June 15th, was a day of profound interest among our Chinese brethren on this coast, and is calculated, just at this time, to reanimate the faith of many christians ready to fail. Eleven of the brightest, most intelligent and best educated of the Chinese youth in this city, declared their profession of Christ, were baptized and received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the Chinese church of our Mission. There are others of these youth, who are deeply anxious upon the subjects of religion and are engaged in studying the way of salvation.——The Rev. E. B. Walsworth, D.D., one of the pioneer Presbyterian ministers of the late General Assembly, has been called to take charge of an English speaking church in Yokahama, Japan. Dr. Walsworth has accepted the invitation.——The *Pacific Churchman* makes an excellent exposition of its condition. Its receipts last year from subscriptions and advertisements were $7,500, from donations, $3,600. Disbursements for printing and expenses, $7,600, editorial, $2.-300. Hereafter the Board of Missions appropriate $50 a month to the Editorial department. Upon comparison we congratulate ourselves upon the economy with which THE OCCIDENT has been administered. With a larger sheet and more extensive circulation, our expenses are more than one-fourth less, while the editorial, with some small exceptions for special work, has been gratuitous. Unfortunately our receipts also have been proportionately less. [All of which would be very interesting, and especially the congratulation part *upon our economy* well deserved if the *Occident* had not overlooked the fact that the exhibit of the *Churchman* was made for a period of *two years*. How now about that *one fourth less*?—PUB. PACIFIC.]

The Santa Barbara *Press*, of June 28th says: The church-going people of Santa Barbara have reason to rejoice that the pastors of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches have arranged to hold Union Services alternately in these three churches on Sunday evenings. This will reduce the labors of the ministers, bring together the members of the several churches, cultivate charity, and at the same time secure one good congregation in the place of three or four small ones.

The *Oregonian*, of June 28th, says: Rev. J. D. Eaton returned a few days ago from the Dalles, where he was in attendance on the Congregational Association. During his limited absence from the city he has completed quite a tour through Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory. —— A new church building 26x40 feet will soon be erected on the Cornell road, about ten miles northwest of the city, by the members of the First German Presbyterian church of Bethanian. Under the charge of Mr. Gaus, a church was organized at the point mentioned last February, and at the last session of the State Presbytery, it was taken under the care of that body. The church has acquired in a few months quite a large membership. In that locality a large colony of Swiss and Germans have settled, most of whom have attached themselves to the church.

The Humboldt *Times*, June 21st, says: There will be, we understand, what is termed a "Praise Service" in the Congregational Church on Sunday evening. This consists chiefly of singing, in the greater part of which the congregation joins.——Quite a good sized rain-storm favored this locality this week. It commenced Sunday afternoon and continued at intervals through the night. Monday was overcast and rain was threatening throughout the day. On Tuesday forenoon the rain commenced again and continued during the day and evening.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, of June 30th, says: Dr. John F. Morse delivered a stirring address on Temperance before the Temperance Legion, last evening. ——Rev. Dr. Lyman preached his farewell sermon as Rector of Trinity church yesterday. He leaves to become assistant Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina.——The San Francisco Port Society was established for the purpose of bringing sailors frequenting this port under religious influences, and imparting to them religious instruction. The annual meeting was held at the First Congregational church last evening, Ira P. Rankin, the President of the Society, presiding. The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts during the year amounted to $3,984.15, and the expenditures, $3,980.08, leaving a balance of $4.07 in the treasury. Rev. J. Rowell, the Chaplain in charge of the Mission, made the following verbal report of his labors during the year and of the condition of the Society. He said he had preached 140 sermons, delivered 90 public addresses and religious exercises, 296 visits to ships and 70 to hospitals, held 287 religious meetings besides those mentioned above, and held religious conversation with about 1,000. The Society is now giving four sermons in its building every Sabbath—three in the English and one in the Swedish language—and holds four prayer meetings each week, in the languages just mentioned—three in the former and one in the latter The work, the speaker said, was badly crippled for want of funds. The Society needed $10,000 to pay its debts and repair its church, and $100,000 to erect a Sailors' Home and School of Navigation. The following named officers were elected by acclamation, after which the meeting adjourned: President, Oliver Eldridge; Vice-President, Henry P. Blanchard; Secretary, J. Rowell; Treasurer, David Meeker; Trustees, Ira P. Rankin, I. W. Raymond, J. T. Dean, David Meeker, August Hemme, Robert Balfour, Charles Goodall, J. Rowell, Henry Chester.

In the Litchfield, Ct., *Enquirer*, of June 21st, we find the following notice of one of our old California ministers, gifted and worthy, whose absence from our state is a source of continual regret: The Rev. Mr. Beckwith, of the 2d Congregational Church, Waterbury, will lecture on Temperance, to-morrow (Thursday) evening, commencing at 8 P. M. He is reported to be a fine speaker, and an excellent lecture may be confidently anticipated.

The East.

NOTEWORTHY.—The Second Presbyterian church, Harlem, New York city, takes Dr. Cheever's old church's name, "Church of the Puritans," and his money and himself as pastor *emeritus*. ——Prof. Herrich, of Bangor Seminary has resigned; so has Rev. Richard Woodhull, eleven years treasurer.—— Rev. Edw. Hawes, of Philadelphia, has resigned charge of the Central church and is expected to go to the North church, New Haven.——Rev. Burdett Hart, after 13 years absence, is invited back to Fairhaven, Ct.——The receipts of the American Home Missionary Society in May were relatively large, over $16,000. The *report* pronounces Michigan the banner state of the West in the amount of donations, she having given $8,912.-70. We are ashamed of California, and yet it is a fact that its donations are larger than Michigan's, comparing the number of church members in each state. Michigan gave 72 cts. a member, California 74 cts., and coin too. But what a pittance in either state! California ought to raise three thousand next year, without making a special effort, instead of $1,902.30.

A private note, to an Eastern journal from Dr. Butler, dated Mexico, May 31, adds: "We are in the midst of a fearful excitement. The Jesuits are flying from the country, and the Government is on their track."——The late Deacon Francis Burnham, of Essex, Mass., made the American Board a residuary legatee of his estate, and they have just received from this source $4,575.——The election of Rev. Dr. Lorimer to the vacant pulpit at Tremont Temple, Boston, was as sudden as it was surprising. It is generally believed that he will accept.

ITEMS.—Rev. J. E. Kittredge, of Glastonbury, Ct., who paid California a visit two years ago, has resigned his pastoral charge and will go to Europe. ——It is stated in one of the Eastern papers that Rev. Thomas A. Gill, late pastor at Germantown, Pa., has been in-

vited to become pastor of the First Baptist Church in San Francisco, Cal.——The corner stone of the Brooklyn Tabernacle Central Presbyterian church, was laid with due ceremony on Saturday afternoon, June 7th. The new building, according to the statement of Mr. John Welch, the architect, is intended to give at least one-half more seating accommodation than the old one, with opportunity for enlarging to the extent of an additional good sized church. The building will be 150 feet by112.——At the same meeting of the Second Presbyterian church Cleveland, O., when Dr. Eells' resignation was accepted, an unanimous invitation was extended to the Rev. C. S. Pomeroy of Brooklyn. This call he has accepted, and he is expected before the departure of Dr. Eells.——The Wethersfield-avenue Church has just been organized by a Congregational Council of Hartford, Ct., ministers. The new church numbers twenty-four members.——A new professorship has been created in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Chicago, that of Christian Apologetics, and Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson, of the Second Presbyterian Church, of this city, has been chosen to occupy it.——Rev. A. C. Thompson, of the Highland District, Boston, has closed a ministry of twenty-five years with his people.——Rev. J. E. Twitchell, of the Euclid-avenue Congregational church, has received a very pressing call to the South church of Brooklyn, of which Dr. H. M. Storrs was recently pastor. They offer him a salary of $6000, will pay all expenses of removal and grant him a long annual vacation.——The Rev. R. Bayard Snowden, of the Congregational church in Darien, Ct., formerly of Nevada and of Redwood in this State, was thrown from a vehicle, June 7th, and severely hurt.

A California Minister in Boston. The first Sabbath in June was a day of great interest in the Central Square Baptist church, Boston, Rev. Dr. Cheney pastor. A precious revival of religion has been in progress in this church for several months past. Converts began to baptized in March last, and were continued during April and May. On the first Sabbath in Juue there were seventy-four to receive the hand of fellowship. During Dr. Cheney's ministry of five years and seven months with this church, 354 have been added, and the church has grown from 267 to 474 members. Three years ago next month the meeting-house of this church was burned, and a new house of double the seating capacity of the old one has been built and paid for.

A Synod which Undertook too Much.—Os the forty-seven ministers who were members of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod when Mr. Geo. H. Stuart was suspended for singing hymns in 1868, only sixteen now remain in it, twenty eight having withdrawn, suspended relations, or joined other churches, and three having died. Only nine others have been ordained during this period, and the number now in the Synod is just twenty-five. In 1868, the contributions of this Church for missions were $5,042; last year they were less than $700, and about $300 of that lodged in the treasury.

News Summary.

City Items.

Fourteen men are now confined in the County Jail as witnesses. Nine of them are seamen who witnessed cruelties on shipboard.

Willie Keefe, a ten year old lad, had one of his little fingers blown off by the premature explosion of a cannon at the corner of Howard and Eleventh stgeets.

The Pacific Cordage Company has just completed a sounding line 4,000 fathoms in length, for the U. S. steamer *Hassler*, for use in sounding the sea between here and China for the bed of a telegraphic cable.

Two mammoth hams, named the "Pride of Santa Clara Valley" were exhibited in the Clay street market a few days since. They each weighed 57½ pounds. The hog when dressed weighed 684 pounds. These are the largest hams ever cured on the Pacific Coast.

The amount of insurance on buildings burned or damaged by fire in this city, in the month of June, was $159,880, and the amount of insurance paid was $72,979 22. The total loss by fire during the month was $103,335 94.

The Directors of the Odd Fellows' Savings Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 9 63-100 per cent. on permanent deposits, and 8 3-100 per cent. per annum on short deposits, payable on the 21st instant.

Deer hunters are informed that the act relative to killing game was amended by the last legislature making it a heavy penalty to kill deer before August 1st. Previously the proscription extended to July 1st. As several deer have already been brought to market, it is presumed the hunters were not aware of this change in the game law.

A manufacturer of this city offers to erect a woolen mill in Nevada, capable of manufacturing about 7,500 pair of blankets, and about 36,000 yards of cassimere, flannels, plaids, etc., per annum—using nearly 200,000 pounds of wool, worth in the aggregate, manufactured, not far from $90,000—if Virginia City will subscribe $5,000 toward a capital stock of $75,000.

During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1873, there were 545 estates commenced in the Probate Court, and having a value of $5,716,855 84, divided as follows: Intestate 266; value of estates, $2,112,829 46; testate, 180; value, $2,842,380 94; guardianship of minors, 91; value, $698,162 05; guardianship of insane, 8; value, $63,483 39. The total number of estates filed in the Court to date 5,342.

John Williamson, the agent of the California Acclimatizing Society, has recently arrived in this city with seven thousand young trout from Lake Tahoe, which vary in length from one to six inches. These fish have been placed in Lake Merced. Sixty-five thousand young trout had been previously placed in the lake, and the society has over 300,000 eggs in its possession, from which it is expected at least 200,000 fish will be hatched.

Early in June the Pacific Rolling Mill Company commenced the manufacture of a new crank-shaft for the British steamship *Lord of the Isles*. The Risdon Iron Works received the shaft for setting, when a serious flaw was detected in the forging, as is often the case. A new shaft was commenced, which will require thirty days to complete, delaying the stamer for that period. The weight of the shaft is about ten tons, and it will cost about $4,000.

The salt water aquarium at Woodward's Gardens is now open to the public. The tanks are arranged on each side of the basement of the new building constructed for the purpose. The visitor passes through the centre, and as all the light in the place is admitted through the tanks, the view of the fish is very fine. As yet, few rare, deep sea fish have been procured for the aquarium, as it had to be prepared for their reception before making any effort to obtain them, otherwise the specimens would perish. It is expected hereafter that rare and beautiful specimens will be obtained.

Interior and Coast Items.

Currency is now the circulating medium at San Diego.

The Vallejo barrel factory has resumed operations.

Nineteen marriage licenses were issued in Alameda county during June.

The next term of Mills' Seminary will commence July 30th. Many new applications for admission have already been made.

The entire coast in the vicinity of Santa Crnz is lined with campers, so says the *Sentinel*.

The people of Bodega Corners are about to erect a fine school-house, to cost $5,000.

The *Press* says the grape crop of Santa Barbara county will be large and fine this year.

The wharf at Santa Barbara is being extended far enough out to permit the largest vessels to come alongside.

It is said the flaxseed crop of the State will amount to 1,500 tons this year, against 2,000 tons for last year.

George Cullins, proprietor of Steamboat Springs, Nevada, who was so terribly scalded recently, died on Saturday, mortification having set in.

Important discoveries are reported in several of the mining districts in Utah, and mining affairs never looked more prosperous than at present.

Two new furnaces have just been completed for the Reddington Quicksilver Mining Company at Knoxville, in which 150 men are employed.

The passage of an ordinance prohibiting the erection of buildings more than three stories high is spoken of in Virginia City.

Admiral John Rodgers arrived in Vallejo Thursday, with his family. He immediately takes command of the Navy Yard on Mare Island.

Wool is the leading interest of San Diego county. The Spring wool clip, shipped to New York *via* Panama, amounted to 249,004 pounds.

The La Grange Mining ditch broke recently, and operations have in consequence been temporarily suspended on several mining claims in Nevada county.

The Independent Convention at Sacramento has nominated Henry Edgerton for the State Senate and P. H. Russell and Paschal Coggins for the Assembly. Mr. Russell is a resident of Sacramento of long standing, a man of good character and will poll a strong vote.

Work is being commenced in Arizona on the military telegraph, and the people are greatly rejoiced at the prospect of speedy communication with the outside world.

The Gold Run Mining Company, on Gold Flat, has made a rich strike. A few days ago they cut the ledge which is a foot and a half thick, and it is estimated the rock will pay from $60 to $80 per ton.

Harvesting has been commenced on Sherman Island. The yield will be large. Many fields of wheat will average fifty bushels to the acre. Some of it is cut with sickles by Chinamen and bound in Sheaves after the old style.

The June receipts of bullion at the U. S. Mint at Carson City consisted of 866 ounces of gold and 6,057 ounces of silver, valued at $23,253, while the coinage and bars executed amounted to $9,399. This is a very small amount of business.

The San Diego *Union* of the 28th ultimo, says the "Indian question" is beginning to assume some importance in San Diego county; and in fact has reached a point where some definite action on the part of the Government has become imperatively necessary.

D. J. Lord a highly respected of Virginia City, Nev., committed suicide July 5th, by shooting himself in the mouth with a revolver. He has three sisters in San Francisco, and two brothers somewhere on the coast. No cause can be assigned for the rash act.

Wages of Labor in San Francisco.

The following carefully prepared table is very suggestive. In it a very good showing is made for some classes of workmen and workwomen, such as those in boot and shoe factories, those employed as tailors, etc. In others the report is not as favorable as might be expected, owing principally to dullness at particular seasons. The average wages of unskilled is rather lower than it is generally credited with being. Nominally, it is $2 or $2.50, but deducting idle time it does not reach more than $1.50 on an average, save where the recipient is employed permanently in a store or warehouse as porter, etc. The average is too small, for when the laborer has a family he is not even able to support them decently on it be he ever so temperate. In this connection we may say that fifty cents an hour or from four to five dollars a day is the amount set down by employers of labor, when a third party demand the services of their unskilled workmen. Out of this, said workmen ought to get at least from three to three and a half dollars per day. They do not, and there is no doubt but that considering the idle time that he has to put in that the unskilled laborer is underpaid.

Occupations of Men.

Occupations.	Wages per day while employed.	Average wages per day.	Yearly earn'gs.
Foundrymen	$3 50@4 00	$2 50	$750
Moulders	3 50@4 00	2 50	750
Machinists	3 50@4 00	2 50	750
Pattern-makers	3 50@4 00	2 50	750
Blacksmiths	3 50@5 00	2 83	882
Blacksmiths' Ass'ts	2 00@2 50	1 50	468
BOILER-MAKERS.			
Flange-turners	4 00@4 50	3 75	1,144
Fitters	4 00@4 50	3 54	1,005
Riveters	3 75@4 00	3 23	1,105
Caulkers	3 50	2 91	908
Laborers	2 25@2 50	1 98	618
MILL HANDS.			
Machine han s	4 00@5 00	4 50	1,404
Bench hands	4 00	3 75	1,170
Laborers	2 00	2 00	624
BOOT-AND-SHOE-MAKERS.			
Treers	5 00	4 00	1,248
Siders	4 50	3 60	1,123
Crimpers	4 00	3 20	946
Hand-siders	4 00	3 20	946
Bottomers	4 00	3 20	946
Fitters	2 50@4 00	2 60	811
Finishers	3 50@4 00	3 00	936
Packers	3 50@4 00	3 00	936
BREWERS.			
Malsters	2 50@3 00	2 70	780
Drivers	3 00@4 00	3 50	1,080
Laborers	1 60@2 50	2 00	660
BOX MAKERS.			
Cutters	3 00	2 25	702
Splitters	2 60	1 95	609
Laborers	2 25@2 50	1 75	576
STAIR-HANDS.			
Wood-Workers	4 00	3 50	1,092
Fitters	4 00	3 50	1,092
Millmen	4 00	3 50	1,092
Finishers	4 00	3 50	1,092
Turners	4 50	4 00	1,248
SAW-MAKERS.			
Saw-makers	4 00@5 00	5 00	1,560
Saw grinders and polishers	3 00@4 00	3 50	1,092
Laborers	2 50@3 00	2 75	793
BILLIARD-MAKERS.			
Billiard-makers	3 75@4 00	3 80	1,188
Bed fitters	3 60	3 60	1,126
Billiard fitters	3 40	3 40	1,064
Adjusters	3 00@3 50	3 30	1,033
	employed.	per day,	earn'gs.
Varnishers	3 50@4 00	3 75	1,176
Carvers	4 00@5 00	4 50	1,400
Turners	5 00@6 00	5 50	1,714
SADDLERS, ETC.			
Saddlers	3 50@4 00	3 75	1,170
Collar makers	4 00	4 00	1,248
Harness makers	2 50@3 00	2 75	858
Whip hands	4 00	4 00	1,248
FLOURING MILL HANDS.			
Millers	5 00	5 00	1,560
Laborers	3 00	3 00	936
DISTILLERIES.			
Distillers	4 00@5 00	4 50	1,092
Machine men	3 00	2 00	624
Laborers	2 50@2 75	2 62½	819
WOOLEN MILLS.			
Weavers	3 00	2 25	702
Spinners	3 00	2 25	702
Laborers	2 00@2 25	2 12½	612
TRUNK MAKERS.			
Leather workers	4 00@5 00	4 50	1,764
Wood workers	3 00@5 00	3 50	1,092
Iron Fitters	1 50@2 50	1 50	468
Finishers	2 00@3 50	2 00	624
FURNITURE.			
Carvers	5 00@7 00	6 00	1,872
Cabinet-makers	2 50@6 00	4 00	1,248
Machine hands	3 00@3 50	3 25	988
TAILORS.			
Cutters	3 00@8 00	5 00	1,560
Tailors	3 50@5 00	4 00	1,248
ELECTRICIANS			
Electricians	5 00@6 00	5 50	1,716
Brass finishers	3 00@4 00	3 50	1,092
GLASS WORKERS.			
Blowers	4 00	3 00	936
Helpers	2 00@3 50	2 25	702
CARRIAGE BUILDERS.			
Body makers	3 50	2 50	780
Wheelrights	3 50	2 50	780
Trimmers	4 00	3 00	936
Blacksmiths	3 50	2 50	780
Painters	3 50	2 50	780
Helpers	2 00	1 50	468
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Compositors	3 00@5 00	3 50	1,092
Lithographers	3 50	3 50	1,092
Type-founders	3 00	3 00	936
Jewellers	3 00@5 00	4 00	1,248
Cutlers	3 00	3 00	936
Marble-workers	2 50@4 00	3 00	936
Bookbinders	3 00@4 00	3 50	1,092
Silversmiths	3 00@5 00	4 00	1,248
silver platers	3 00	3 00	936
Spring makers	3 50	3 50	1,092
Coopers	3 00@5 00	4 00	1,248
Boat builders	4 00	2 00	624
Wire workers	4 00	4 00	1,248
Last makers	3 50	3 50	1,092
Wire rope makers	3 00@5 00	4 00	1,248
Rope makers	3 00	3 00	1,092
Glue makers	2 00@2 50	2 25	702
Mathematical Instrument makers	2 50@5 00	3 00	1,092
Bakers	2 00@3 00	2 50	780
Soap and Candle makers	2 50@4 00	3 00	1,092
Woodenware workers	3 50@4 00	3 75	1,170
Confectioners	2 50@3 75	3 60	1,122
Glass Cutters	3 00@4 00	3 50	1,092
Silk spinners	2 50	2 50	780
Paper Box makers	2 50@3 50	3 00	936
Shipwrights	5 00	2 50	780
Caulkers	5 00	2 50	780
Parasol makers	2 50@5 00	3 75	1,170
Tinsmiths	3 00@4 00	3 00	936
Bag makers	2 00@3 50	2 00	624
Hat finishers	4 00@12 50	3 50	1 092
Watchmakers	3 00@8 00	5 00	1,560
BUILDING TRADES.			
Stone masons	5 00	5 00	1,560
Stone cutters	5 00	5 00	1,560
Bricklayers	5 00	5 00	1,560
Plasterers	5 00	5 00	1,560
Lathers	4 00	4 00	1,248
Carpenters	3 00@4 00	3 00	936
Painters	4 00	4 00	1,248
Plumbers	4 00	4 00	1,248
Roofers	4 00	4 00	1,248
Hodmen	3 00	3 00	936
Laborers	2 50	2 50	780

Occupation of Women.

Occupations.	Regular weekly wages.	Average weekly wages.	Yearly earn'gs
Boot fitters	$15 00@30 00	$21 00	$1,092
Woolen mill	5 00@15 00	10 00	520
Carpet-bag makers	9 00@12 00	11 00	572
Silk thread factory	2 50@ 9 00	5 00	260
Paper box factory	6 00@12 00	9 00	468
Shirt makers	7 00@10.00	8 50	442
Parasol makers	10 00@20 00	12 00	624
Tailoresses	10 00@12 00	11 00	572
Cap makers	6 00@ 9 00	7 50	380
Bag makers	6 00@ 9 00	8 00	416
Hat finishers	15 00@30 00	12 00	624
Type sorters	7 00@12 00	10 00	520
Silver platers	8 00@12 00	10 00	520
Gold leaf Manufacturers	10 00	10 00	520
Saddlery	8 00@10 00	9 00	468
Printers	12 00@20 00	18 00	980
Hair work	7 00@10 00	8 00	416
Fur making	7 00@12 00	10 00	520
White goods	8 00@15 00	10 00	520
Kid glove makers	5 00@10 00	7 50	390
Necktie makers	5 00@10 00	8 00	416
Artificial flowers	5 00@10 00	8 00	416

Special Notices.

For the very best PHOTOGRAPHS go to Bradley & Rulofson's, 429 Mongomery St., San Francisco. Closed on Sunday.

A neglected Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously.

☞Kohler, Chase & Co., have made a contract with the Overland Rail Road, for a special cargo car, monthly for one year. It is to transport toys, and Mason and Hamlin's Organs,

To Cure a Cough, to relieve all irritations of the throat, to restore perfect soundness and health to the most delicate organizations of the human frame—the Lungs—use Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which is still prepared with the same care in the selection and compounding of its various ingredients as when it was introduced to the public by Dr. Wistar, over forty years since.

The Pacific Cordage Company, No. 116 Front street, under the direction of Messrs. Farewell & Co., is now in full operation and prepared to fill all orders for manilla cordage, hay rope, tarred and untarred rope of all lengths and varieties. The works of this company are so located that orders can be shipped direct by rail or water to any part of the State. Encourage home manufactures.

Hermetically Sealed Goods.—We feel pleasure in recommending to public attention and support, the new enterprise of C. James King of Wm. & Co., advertised at length in another column. Mr. King, the leading member of the firm, is the son of the late James King of Wm., whose name lives in the grateful memory of all San Franciscans, on account of his earnest battle for the right, which cost him his life. The new firm employs from seventy-five to one hundred white men, women and children in their establishment. This fact needs no comment. More employers of the same kind is the pressing need of San Francisco at present, as offering the best solution to the labor question which is now exciting the community.

Indispensable to the Table.—The Halford, Leicestershire, Sauce, of which Messrs. Scotchler & Gibbs, of this city, are the agents, has become a favorite with our *gourmets*. No well-regulated dinner table is complete without it. There is a piquancy, and at the same time, a flavorous mellowness in this Sauce which is indescribable yet exquisite. Fish, flesh and fowl acquire a greater zest by the addition of a small portion What the constituents are we know not. We only judge by results. The Sauce has evidently been compounded by an *artiste de cuisine*.

1810. 1873.

HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN.

GEO. L. CHASE, *President.*

J. D. BROWNE, *Secretary.*



Cash Assets, January 1st, 1873,

$2,205,000

After paying $2,300,000 at Chicago and Boston.

The Income of The Hartford Fire Insurance Company

Is drawn from sources co-extensive with the nation, hence the Institution is not affected by merely local disasters. Its principa offices are at Hartford, Conn.; Chicago, Ill.; and San Francisco Cal.; with Agencies in every city and village of any prominence in the United States and Dominion of Canada.

PACIFIC DEPARTMENT

A. P. FLINT, MANAGER, MAYER & BELDEN, LOCAL AGENTS,

NO. 313 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

FLINT & VERNON, Agents for Oakland and Vicinity.

MARRIAGES.

HALL-McQUILLAN—In this city, June 17th, by Rev. Dr. Cunningham, Charles Edward Hall to Mary Jane McQuillen, both of San Francisco.

McKEE-SMITH—In this city, June 26th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Dr. Elias Birdsall, Robert S. McKee to Mamie S. Smith.

ROSS-ROSS—In this city, June 28th, at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, by Rev. Dr. Scott, David Ross to Maggie Bell Ross, both of Nova Scotia.

LOUDERBACK-SMITH—In this city, June 29th, by Rev. John Doughty, Davis Louderback to Frances Carrie Smith, both of San Francisco.

STILES-VAN BIBBER—In Sacramento, June 26, by Rev. I. E. Dwinell, W. H. N. Stiles to May Van Bibber, both of Sacramento.

McDONALD-BROWN—In Sacramento, June 29th, by the Rev. T. L. Moody, Hugh McDonald to Mary Brown, both of Sacramento.

SIMMS-LUCAS—In San Diego, June 16th, by the Rev. F. L. Nash, Dr. Charles Simms to Mrs. J. M. Lucas, both of that place.

FARNSWORTH-PRAY—In Portland, Or., June 18th, at the residence of Mrs. Hiram Smith, by Rev. A. L. Lindsley, D.D., Mr. O. E. Farnsworth to Miss Katie M. Pray, all of Portland.

DEATHS.

RAND—In this city, July 7th, Harriet P., wife of William B. Rand, and only daughter of Capt. Henry P. Burr, aged 22 years, 9 months.

LOWE—In Virginia, Nevada, June 29, William L. Lowe, son of Rev. B. J. Lowe, and brother of Mrs. M. C. Hilyer, aged 41 years

KNOX—In Virginia, Nev., June 29, Charles H. Knox, of the Golden State Iron Works, San Francisco.

DeRO—In this city, June 29, Charles de Ro, aged 55 years.

WILSON—In Sacramento, June 30th, Mrs. Fanny Wilson, aged 90 years.

DODGE—In Sacramento, June 29th, C. Josephine Dodge, a native of Illinois, aged 33 years.

WORTHINGTON—Near Eureka, June 13th, Joseph L. Worthington, a native of Luzerne county, Penn., aged 78 years.

RUGGLES—Near Castroville, June 25th, Martha, wife of A. Ruggles, aged 57 years.

WHITING—Near Roseville, Placer county, July 2d, Hiram L. Whiting, a native of Ohio, 40 years.

BURRITT—In Santa Barbara, June 20th, Geo. H. Burritt, of Cleveland, Ohio, aged 47 years.

ANOTHER CURE

....OF....

Chronic Catarrh, Throat

....AND....

BRONCHIAL AFFECTION

OF EIGHT YEARS STANDING.

—o—

To The Public:—I hereby state that for eight years I had suffered with that loathsome disease, "Catarrh in the head," and a painful throat and bronchial affection. Also with weak and inflamed eyes. No treatment seemed to afford me any relief until I applied to DR. ABORN, 213 Geary street—last December—whose treatment has affected a complete cure of all my ailments. My health is now better than it has been for the past ten years.

CHAS. LAWTON,
San Mateo County, Cal.

San Francisco, May 14th, 1873.

Granulated Sore Eyes and Bronchial Affection Cured.

—o—

I HAVE BEEN UNDER THE TREATMENT OF DR. ABORN nearly six weeks, with a severe case of chronic granulated eye-lids, and also with an attack of bronchial affection. The first three weeks I was under his charge I found myself much relieved, and at the expiration of six weeks I was fully restored. I feel proud to state that I found DR. ABORN a very skillful physician.

WM. H. SAMMIS,
Corner Bay and Dupont sts.

San Francisco, May 21st, 1873.

Ear Affection Instantly Cured.

—o—

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I HAVE BEEN troubled with an affection of my left ear for two years, and got almost immediate relief from DR. ABORN, 213 Geary street, San Francisco.

W. W. ASHFORD,
Farmer near Marysville.

May 20, 1873.

Further Evidence of the Remarkable Success which attends DR. ABORN'S Treatment.

—o—

REV. C. A. HUNTINGTON'S STATEMENT.

—o—

Olympia, W. T., May 20. 1873

Dr. Aborn, 213 Geary Street San Francisco—Dear Sir:—Justice requires me to confess that your treatment of my daughter, now eighteen years old, for Chronic Catarrh which troubled her from early childhood, producing severe cough, and for several years past so affecting her eyes as to disqualify her for study or enjoyment, has proved highly satisfactory. It is now nearly a year since you prescribed for her, and so effectual have your remedies been, that for nine months past her EYES HAVE BEEN WELL, and her Catarrh so far cured that she finds very little inconvenience from it. And I have strong hope that your directions faithfully followed, will in a short time effect a perfect cure. Thanking you most sincerely for all your kindness to her, I remain, most truly your friend and servant,

C. A. HUNTINGTON.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

—o—

The German Savings and Loan Society.

—o—

☞The Board of Directors have declared the dividend on deposits for the first half year 1873, ending this date—on Term deposits at the rate of nine and six-tenths per cent, (9 6-10 per cent.) per annum; on ordinary deposits at the rate of eight (8) per cent. per annum, free of Federal tax, payable on and after July 15th. By order.

GEO. LETTE, Secretary.

San Francisco, June 30th, 1873.

Washington College

—o—

The next term of this institution will commence on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1873.

The new building will accommodate 40 additional pupils. A full Faculty in all the departments, including French, Spanish, German, and Italian. For circulars address

S. S. HARMON.
sep7 Washington, Alameda Co.

LAUREL HALL

French, German and English School

For Misses & Young Ladies.

This institution offers to a limited number every facility for acquiring a practical and accomplished education. While the English course is thorough, especial advantages are afforded for obtaining a practical command of French and German.

The next Annual Session will commence

THURSDAY, JULY 30th, 1873.

Circulars may be had at the book store of Bancroft & Co.; or for circulars and special information, address

Miss BUCKMASTER, Principal,
laug Laurel Hall, San Mateo, Cal.

MILLS SEMINARY



The next term of this well-known Institution will commence on Wednesday, July 30th. For particulars, inquire of

Rev, C. T. MILLS, Principal,
laug Brooklyn, Alameda Co.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Bank of Cayuga Lake, Aurora, N. Y.,

Re-opens September 10th.

To meet demand, an Academic Course will be added, as per Catalogue. oct1

THE LESSONS

ON THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES IN

THE NATIONAL S. S. TEACHER

For the last six months of the year will be written by

REV. S. C. BARTLETT, D.D.

His lessons on Elisha last year received the highest commendation from all directions, and our patrons may expect a rare treat in those on Matthew.

Five copies of the TEACHER and thirty Lesson Papers for six months for $3.75. One hundred Lesson Papers, six months, $4.50. Fifty Lesson Papers, $2.25. Send for specimens.

THE LITTLE FOLKS.—Beautifully illustrated. No more attractive paper for Infant Classes has ever been made. Ten or more copies, 25c each per year.

THE SCHOLAR.—A Magazine for Boys and Girls 32 pp. A Story by Edward Eggleston running through this year. Single subscriptions, $1.20; Clubs of 10 copies or more 80c per year.

ADAMS, BLACKMER & LYON,
Pub. Co., Chicago.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

—o—

SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION

No. 532 California St., cor. of Webb.

—o—

☞For the half-year ending with 30th June. 1873, a dividend has been declared at the rate of nine and six-tenths (9 6-10) per cent. per annum on term deposits, and eight (8) per cent per annum on ordinary deposits, free of Federal Tax—payable on and after 14th July, 1873. By order,

LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

WANTED. We will give energetic men and Women

Business that will Pay

from $4 to $8 per day; can be pursued in your own neighborhood, and is strictly honorable. Particulars free, or samples that will enable you to go to work at once, will be sent on receipt of two 3-cent stamps.

Address J. LATHAM & CO.,
oct1JLC 292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Important!
Important!!
Important!!!

Very Important to Buyers of

DRY GOODS!

Sweeping Reductions

—AT—

MOSCROVE'S.

S. MOSGROVE & CO., IN ORDER TO REDUCE a large overstock, will offer FOR CASH ONLY the following lots: some

2500 yards Fine quality Silk Finish Japanese Poplin..... 25c
3500 yards Very Superior Choice Stylish Japanese Poplin..... 30c

NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

1500 yards All-wool Black Empress Cloth.. 30c
1800 yards All-wool Extra Heavy Empress Cloth..... 40c
1600 yards All-wool Extra Heavy Empress Cloth..... 50c

Special notice is called to a large lot of Fine Quality all-wool

BLACK TAMISE CLOTH,

Nearly a yard wide—former price, $1 per yard—we will now sell at

60c.

The above are only a few of the more prominent lots offered, but buyers may rest assured that bargains will be offered in every department of our house. Call and test the matter. Compare prices and quality of goods and judge for yourselves.

S. MOSGROVE & CO.,

Nos. 222 & 224 Third St., near Howard.

—o—

☞P. S.—Ladies who want mourning goods, can do better at MOSGROVE'S than elsewhere. Call and examine goods and prices sep20

A CALIFORNIA INVENTION.

—o—

Hyde's Patent Water Power ATTACHMENT

....FOR....

Sewing Machines.

SAWYER & WHEDON,

633 Washington St., *SAN FRANCISCO.*

—o—

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

—o—

The great object of this beautiful invention is truly labor-saving. The Sewing Machine as at present constructed, and its employment among females, is more powerful and efficient in the production of diseases of various kinds in that sex than almost all other causes combined. The leading physicians are raising their warning voices to the mothers and daughters in the land to beware of the Sewing Machine as operated by footpower; it is ruining the health of thousands. This Water Power applied to the Sewing Machine affords the requisite remedy. Those who use it with one accord proclaim their satisfaction with its results. Its advantages are the following:

It is durable, it is cheap, it is ornamental.
It is simple in design.
It is rapid in execution.
It will do double the amount of work.
It cannot get out of order.
It can be operated by a child.
It will not fatigue the operator.
It makes sewing by machine a pleasure.
It only requires the work of the hands in sewing.
It is easier to operate than the pianoforte.
It will pay for itself in a few months.
It can be operated at first sight.
It is a California Invention.
It will save doctors' bills.
It is the greatest boon to womankind.
It will make your wife amiable.
It will make your home happy.

Price, exclusive of Plumbing, $25

—o—

We would announce that we have opened a SEWING MACHINE BAZAR, where we keep on hand all the first-class Sewing Machines now on the market, and shall continue to receive all new patents and improvements as they are brought out.

We invite those wishing to purchase a Sewing Machine, to call and examine the various kinds and choose for themselves.

Besides keeping constantly on hand and for sale all the different machines as stated above, we are also prepared to sell Needles, Silk, Thread, Tools, etc., adapted to the various machines, which we guarantee to sell at Agents' Rates.

Those having sewing machines of any style can be supplied with Hyde's Water Power Attachment.

oct1

CARDS AND BILL HEADS

By BACON & COMPANY,
N. W. corner of Clay and Sansom Streets.

Home Circle.

The Two Armies.

BY O. W. HOLMES.

As life's unending column pours,
Two marshalled hosts are seen—
Two armies on the trampled shores
That death flows back between.

One marches to the drum beat's roll,
The wide-mouthed clarion's bray,
And bears upon a crimson scroll,
"Our glory is to slay."

One moves in silence by the stream,
With sad yet watchful eyes,
Calm as the patient planet's gleam
That walks the clouded skies.

Along in front no sabers shine,
No blood-red pennons wave;
Its banner bears the single line,
"Our duty is to save."

For those no death-bed's lingering shade;
At Honor's trumpet call,
With knitted brow and lifted blade,
In Glory's arms they fall.

For these no flashing falchions bright,
No stirring battle-cry;
The bloodless stabber calls by night—
Each answers, "Here am I!"

For those the sculptor's laureled bust,
The builder's marble piles,
The anthems pealing o'er their dust,
Through long cathedral aisles.

For these the blossomed-sprinkled turf
That floods the lonely graves,
When Spring rolls in her sea-green surf
In flowery foaming waves.

Two paths lead upward from below,
And angels wait above,
Who count each burning life-drop's flow,
Each falling tear of Love.

Though from the Hero's bleeding breast
Her pulses Freedom drew,
Though the white lillies in her crest
Sprang from that scarlet dew.

While Valor's haughty champions wait
Till all their scars are shown,
Love walks un hallenged through the gate,
To sit beside the throne!

Obeying Christ and Obeying You.

REV. WILLIAM C. WILKINSON.

You are a Christian parent. You sincerely desire to bring your children up in the 'nurture and admonition of the Lord.' But I wonder if you know well what that expression means. It is a curious expression. It would never have occurred if the Bible had been first written in English. The thought of it would have occurred, but not the phrase. Just what does it mean? I suppose this: 'That Christian parents, in the nurture of their children, are to accustom them, by frequent reminders, to the idea of obedience to Christ as their Lord.'

Let me illustrate. The other day I saw two little girls running away to hide from their younger sister, a child of four years of age—call her Daisy. Daisy did not enjoy the idea, and ran after them, crying aloud with vexation. The two older children, children of six and eight respectively, ran on, regardless of Daisy's distress, and were soon out of sight among the orchard trees. At this point the father appeared on the scene, and I was witness of what ensued.

'Daisy,' he called, 'come here.'

Daisy stopped crying and came to her father.

'What were you crying about, Daisy, my dear?'

'They did run away from me,' she complained.

'Alice and Esther,' called the father aloud, 'come to papa.'

The two little sisters soon emerged from the trees, and somewhat seriously came up to their father.

'Alice, my dear,' said he to the older, 'what were you hiding from your little sister for?'

'For fun.'

'You wanted to have fun, then, by making little Daisy feel bad?'

'I didn't want to make her feel bad.'

'Didn't you hear her crying?'

'Yes, sir.'

'What was she crying for, do you think?'

'Because we ran away from her.'

'You knew, then, that she was feeling bad to have you leave her behind?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Was that obeying the command of Christ, 'Be kindly affectioned one toward another?'

'No, sir.'

'Well, Alice, now that you have disobeyed Christ in one thing, there are two things you ought to obey him in. You have committed a fault against little Daisy and one against Christ. What has Christ commanded you to do in such a case?'

'Confess your faults one to another, and pray, Forgive us our trespasses.'

'Yes. Will you confess your fault to Daisy?'

Alice was silent. She struggled against the duty. It was not easy for her more than it is for us older, to make a confession. The father spoke again:

'Alice, if you don't think you ought to obey Christ—'

'I know I ought to obey Him,' Alice said. But she made little convulsive movements of resistance. The father went on:

'Now, you know, Alice, that papa will not make you do this. I might perhaps make you say over a few words to Daisy; but if you do not feel them in your heart it would not be obeying Christ. So I shall not say much more, but if you are not ready to obey Christ—'

'I am ready, but—'

'But you won't,' broke in little Daisy, finishing Alice's speech for her in perfect good nature. Daisy had by this time lost all personal interest in the issue. Alice laughed and said: 'No, that wasn't it.'

'What is it, Alice?' asked Esther.

'I will do it, if—'

'But there must be no ifs, Alice,' said the father gravely. Alice's inward struggle went on.

'Now, Alice,' said the father, 'As I told you in the first place, I shall not try to *make* you obey Christ, for I could not do it if I tried. You must do it yourself, of your own free will, or not at all. But unless you are ready to obey now I would like to have you go somewhere by yourself, and spend half an hour in thinking it over, and in praying too, if you want to pray. By that time you can make up your mind fully whether you will obey or disobey.'

Alice said:

'Well, Esther is always the one to begin the running away from Daisy.'

'Ah! but Alice, my dear, that is confessing Esther's faults; it is not confessing yours.'

'Oh! dear, I know that.' And Alice began to cry.

'Christ says, 'Confess your faults, one to another.' He does not say, 'Confess your sister's faults.' It would be easy to obey that commandment, wouldn't it dear?"

Alice smiled through her tears, and said: 'Yes, sir.'

'But that is the Devil's commandment, not Christ's. It is easy and pleasant to obey the Devil's commandments, but the end is death and Hell.'

'You like to say 'Hell,' don't you Alice?' interposed Esther, with a somewhat inconsequent allusion to private talk of like and dislike of different words between the two little sisters.

'No,' shortly responded Alice, occupied with her present struggle but diverted for an instant. "I like to say 'huge.'" filling her mouth with the big bulk of the word, much to her transient satisfaction.

The father continued:

'It is sometimes hard to obey Christ's commandments, but the end of it is—' and he waited for Alice to say, as she did, 'life.'

'Yes, life and peace and Heaven.'

'Well, I will obey Christ.'

'When, my dear? you know we disobey until we obey.'

'I wish—' said Alice, and something in her manner made her father guess her wish before she utter d it.

'You wish I would go away and let you be alone to do it. But do you remember that you must obey with the heart or you do not obey at all. And explain to Daisy what command it was that you disobeyed, and then what command it is you are obeying now. Make her understand.'

With that the father left the children by themselves, and Alice performed the sweet sacrament of her confession.

With a lightened and brightened face she came and told her father it was done.

'And I, my child,' said he, 'have also been obeying Christ, who tells me to bring you up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. This is what that means, I think.'

'Would you, too, Esther, like to obey Christ in everything?'

'Yes, sir,' Esther said with much seriousness.

'Alice, you haven't prayed to God,' she reminded her sister; who, on that hint, went by herself to obey the second of the two commands.

The rest of the afternoon the three children played sweetly together, as if under the spell of that solemn 'admonition of the Lord.' It is right, parent, to teach your children obedience to yourself. But try how much easier and how much more fruitful it is to teach them obedience to Christ.—*Independent.*

Wedding Presents.

"Wedding presents, again!" do I hear some gift-giving, weary soul exclaim: "I have had thirty brides to bless in that way this very year, and I am tired of giving. I wish the whole business were pushed into the past, where it belongs. One doesn't want to be thought mean, and so one *must* give so long as it is the fashion."

I am afraid, friend, that it is a fashion that, like the color of the bride's dress, will long abide. The earliest record of wedding presents is made in the book of Genesis. Rebekah was the fair recipient of bracelets weighing ten shekels of gold, an ear-ring, jewels of silver, jewels of gold, and raiment from Abraham and Isaac. Rebekah must have been as greatly interested in the unloading of the ten camels which arrived at evening time at her father's door as an American young lady of to-day is when the bridal attire is received from the custom-house after its long journey over the ocean from fair France.

Doubtless Rebekah exclaimed, "Oh! how beautiful!' many times as the treasures from over the sands were laid before her. Possibly she cried out in the Hebrew tongue (if the language permits, I am sure she did), "Oh, it's perfectly lovely—the sweetest love of a veil!" Veils were worn at that time, for Rebekah covered herself with one when she went to the well.

If we go back to the days wherein our forefathers were poor and comparatively helpless, and the custom of giving gifts at weddings arose, we shall find a significance and a beauty in the practice that can scarcely be said to adhere to the presents of this generation. To-day the gifts chosen are rarely selected because necessary to the well being of the recipient. Let us imagine for a moment that the expectant bride is the daughter of a New York merchant or a New England manufacturer, accustomed all her life to find every necessary want provided for. Imagine then that a barrel of flour, a chest of tea, a carpet, a ton of coal, or even a cargo of the same article were left at her father's door for her wedding presents. How surprised, astonished and indignant the fair daughter would be! She looked for articles that she did not *need;* for the light of jewels, and the perfume of flowers, and the glitter of precious metals.

It was not so with the brides of the past. The money received by them at the wedding ceremony or the marriage feast was but too often necessary to their maintainance. Going back scarcely one hundred years, we find the custom to pass around for the benefit of the bride at the close of the entertainment a plate on which were laid the offerings of her friends. The sums thus collected varied in amount from one to ten shillings. In 1874 a Welsh bridal bidding yielded for the bride one hundred pounds. Various were the modes of collecting the money for the bride in different portions of Great Britain. Wales had bridal biddings in which the bride "bid" her friends to her wedding either by a herald, bearing an official wand and going from house to house, or by an advertisement in a local paper; Cumberland had bridewains, or the carrying home of the bride; Scotland had penny weddings. It was held as a popular belief that in times of emergency every man had a *right* to claim help from his neighbors; but, in turn, he was also required to give according to his ability.

At that day gifts were offered freely but they were considered only as loans instead of bounties, and were to be repaid whenever occasion required. Thus the fees of the lawyer, the priest and the doctor had their orgin in gratuities that could not have been legally exacted from persons stingy enough to withhold them.

The one notion that a sharp edged gift is ominous of ill, is a modern one, and must have arisen from the fact that two centuries ago no present was more common than a pair of knives (our scissors) that the bride might be able to cut the thread of love if it proved to be no love. Poor persons gave to their opulent neighbors small gifts, cakes, coronals, toys, pieces of lace (many of which still remain, and are the envy of modern eyes), baskets of rush and sedge.

Damsels clever at lace-work wrought fine coifs and kerchiefs, some of which yet remain and are of wondrous beauty But the present which the bride and her anxious friends looked for with the greatest solicitude was the money that might be bestowed. This was often given at the church-porch, and was collected by the first bridesmaid and the groom's best man. In such case, the bridesmaid must have been artfully chosen, for the amount of the collection depended greatly upon her winning manners and persuasive words. It was only in James the First's time that the practice of collecting money for rich brides became unfashionable and costly gifts took its place.—*Hearth and Home.*

Earnest Words with Parents.

I may next allude to another method of mismanagement equally ruinous. I mean scolding and threatening.

Correction and reproof are proper and necessary in family government, but constant fault-finding is wrong. To ignore the good and censure the bad, tends to discourage the child and leads him to contract habits of heedlessness, and to float along the current of passion and evil influence, regardless of consequences.

His good qualities and commendable conduct should be recognized and encouraged by kind words of approval. In this way, pride of character and self respect may be cultivated, which will prevent much of the wrong which parents are obliged to rebuke and punish.

The habit of threatening children is equally objectionable. The desire of the parent is to enforce obedience without severity; but the result is very different. Obedience is not rendered, and the failure to secure it by threatening disarms authority. Not only so but every unexecuted threat gives the child an example of falsehood. What does he care about the oft repeated assurance that he will be "shut up in the dark closet," or "sent to the cellar," or "skinned alive," since he knows that neither the imprisonment nor the skinning is likely to follow? Or if by chance the threatened punishment is undertaken, the child well undrstands his own ability to win in the fight. He has learned to control such parental weakness, and gain his object, and he will not fail to improve every opportunity. And when the actions of parents so often contradict their words, children will naturally learn the lesson, and contract the habit of lying. What a harvest of insubordination and misery has been reaped in those families which have been reared under such mismanagement!

To avoid the contemplated evil, let parents adopt the following negative rules:

1. Never threaten unless you intend to execute.

2. Never threaten a specified punishment for an anticipated offense.

3. Never resort to stratagem in the managementof children.

These are indeed golden rules in the family discipline, and if strictly followed will "hide a multitude of sins."

Again, some parents have adopted the flogging method of managing children This is wrong. I do not mean to call in question the propriety and necessity of sometimes resorting to severity in the government of children. There are some times where literally "to spare the rod" is to "spoil the child;" there are cases in the treatment of which the severest punishment is not only the first and only remedy, but an expression of the greatest kindness. This severity is more often made necessary by the management of parents than by any other cause.

The system of family government which I here condemn adopts flogging as a rule. It offers a blow for every offense. It does not recognize kindness as the necessary accompaniment of severity and management as a better way of preventing evil. Corporal punishment so employed, appeals to the lower nature of the child, and hence, does not secure the object.

I once called to account a little boy, for a slight offense, who had been entrusted to my care. I said to him, "Now, Bertie, what shall I do with you for thus disobeying my orders?" "His answer was, "Whip me, of course." The little fellow had been so roughly treated in his home relations that he knew of no other disciplinary agency but flogging and expected this for every act of disobedience. And he supposed still further that this penalty like penance, atoned for the crime. Hence, he must infer that the fear of punishment is the only motive to obedience. View this system as we may, it tends to subvert the true idea of discipline, and degrade its subjects in the scale of moral beings. No well managed and well governed family needs cruel treatment, and no wise and judicious parents ever resort to it.

Other parents attempt to govern their children by persuasion. This is also a false method. Persuasion and every other mild measure which tends to induce good behavior are legitimate agencies in family government.

The moral power of gentleness, forbearance, kindness, good example, wholesome council and proffered reward should be recognized, as well as the usual power of reproof and punishment; but oftener may even take the place of authority. But the liability of mistake is not in the use, but in the abuse of gentle measures in the training of the young. Moral suasion has its own proper sphere in the management of the family to prevent evil. When the passions are unruffled, and the loyalty of our children is unquestioned, it is God-like to win and control them by the power of affection. It is God-like also to rebuke and chastise where they have abused our love and broken away from our authority.

This rebellious spirit manifests itself in different ways, according to the disposition of the child and the circumstances of the case. Sometimes in cool and deliberate disregard of our wishes; sometimes in sullen and determined hostility; sometimes in passion that bursts itself in screams and angry tears; and sometimes in open resistance. In either case it is wrong and ruinous to attempt to coax the rebel into obedience. The effort may succeed and it may fail; it makes but little difference which. Authority, which is the only legitimate controlling power in such cases, has either been entirely set aside or greatly weakened by an appeal to argument. To resort to persuasion, therefore, is a confession of weakness and a loss of governing power.—*Household.*

FAITH AND FAILURE—The children of Israel had got through the desert, and were close up to Canaan—so close that they sent over an exploring company to come back and tell how things looked. These spies returned, bringing grapes and bringing tidings. The land was fruitful and delightful; but, alas! there were giants in it. Then the people set up a great big foolish cry of disappointment and terror. They blamed Moses, and blasphemously murmured against God. They exclaimed, "We shall never get in; we had better died in Egypt; we had better been buried in the wilderness!" All but two joined in this. And then God's patience gave out. He was angered against the whole of them. He made Moses tell them that they might have trusted him, and he would have borne them on.

Now that they said they should not enter in, they should not enter in; no one but Joshua and Caleb should ever set foot in the land of covenant and promise. Those who had said they were going to die in the desert, might die in the desert, and he would wait for them to do it. "Say unto them, As truly as I live," saith the Lord, "as ye have spoken in mine ears so will I do to you." And then he commanded that the entire nation should start back down toward the Red Sea again. There can be no mistaking the purpose and sense of this history; for the apostle, away over in the New Testament, remarks, "So we see they could not enter in on account of their unbelief. Let us, therefore, fear lest, a promise being left us of entering into his rest, any of you should seem to come short of it."—*C. S. Robinson.*

ALL who sell liquors in the common way, to any that will buy, are poisoners in general. They murder his majesty's subjects by wholesale; neither does their eye pity or spare. They drive them to hell like sheep. And what is their gain? Is it not the blood of these men? Who, then, would envy their large estates and sumptuous palaces? A curse is in the midst of them. The curse of God is in their gardens, their groves—a fire that burns to the uttermost hell. Blood, blood is there! The foundation, the floors, the walls, the roof, are stained with blood.—*John Wesley.*

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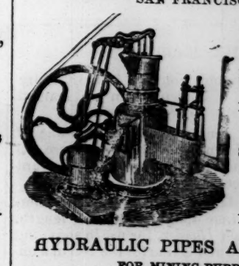
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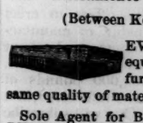
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SUMMARY FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.

BINGHAM CANYON.

This district is giving proof that the expectations formed in regard to its store of mineral wealth were not without foundation. All branches of business are exceedingly brisk. The influx of visitors have been very marked, and many locations have been made. Owners of producing mines are making preparations to ship ore on an extensive scale, and teamsters will reap a fine harvest before the railroad commences running.

Several rich strikes have been made recently. Among them are the Snow Storm tunnel developing a fine body of galena; also the Hyat & Bemis tunnel, which has struck two or three veins of very rich ores, and has not yet reached the lode the tunnel is intended to develop.

The Neptune mine is turning out finely, having recently struck a large body of carbonates and galena running up high in silver and lead.

The sultan is also improving daily.

The Vespasian Mine recently opened out to a three-foot vein of ore of greatly increased richness.

THE WINAMUCK MINE AND FURNACES.

Reports of the workings continue to be very satisfactory. The mine is systematically worked and thoroughly handled under the efficient superintendency of Mr. Pinedo. The quality of the ore has improved since the property came into the hands of the present English owners, also the yield is greater. An estimate may be formed of the quality of its base bullion, from the fact that in the early part of the month, a car-load (ten tons) of it sold for something over $8,000, or more than $800 per ton. During twenty-three running days, with one furnace shut down a part of the time for repairs, the gross yield was over $81,000, the net yield being about $52,000.

THE BLUE JACKET MINE.

We learn that a rich stirke of black sulphurets of silver, five feet in width, was struck in this mine about the 20th of the month. The mine is owned by parties in Salt Lake City, among whom are Robertson & Spratt, R. D. Firman, W. P. Appleby, and W. H. Whitehill. It has always been held in good repute, and has been worked industriously for over a year. A tunnel is in seventy-five feet, with drifts and shafts running from it. The vein which has been struck is said to assay $230 to the ton. The mine is situated on Winamuck Hill, in the range of the best discoveries which have been made in the district.

THE UTAH MUTUAL TUNNEL AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

This company embraces among its officers some of our leading business men, and owns no less than sixty-six different lodes and tunnels, situated in he very best portion of Bingham canyon, several of which are in an advanced stage of development, and present brilliant prospects —so much so, that Professor Clayton and Mr. James E. Matthews, two of our most capable and experienced mining experts, have given the most flattering reports on the property.

In his report, professor Clayton says the following concerning

THE VESPASIAN GROUP.

"Vespasian group consists of a large number of locations on and near Vespasian Hill, that forms a high, bold spur of the mountain range at the head of Markham's fork of Bingham's Canyon, distant from Bingham City about two miles in a north-west direction. This is a very important and valuable locality. The principal development has been made on the Vespasian lode. The work done on the other claims has been confined to the amount of assessment work necessary to hold the title good.

"The Vespasian lode is crossed by a steep ravine at the head of Markham's fork. From this ravine a tunnel has been run on the lode a distance of one hundred and eighty feet, the horizontal course being about N. 28 deg. W. magnetic. The dip is westerly, into the mountain about 28 deg. below the horizontal line, and the width of the lode is from one to four or five feet. The foot-wall is hard quartzite, and the roof or hanging wall is a softish shale, from six to ten feet thick, then quartzite beds above the shale. This is a true 'bed vein,' or strata vein, as some prefer to call them, because they are conformable in in course and dip to the strata both above and below them.

"As you go north from the mouth of the tunnel, the hill rises very steep, and the outcrop of the lode swings to the right in a curved line around the east face of the hill. About four hundred feet northerly from the tunnel, an inclined shaft has been sunk to a depth of three hundred and eight feet. The ore cut by this incline four feet thick, and portions of it are very rich: in fact, all of it taken together makes a high grade average.

"In addition to the tunnel and shaft, a number of open cuts have been made on the line of croppings, which prove the continuity of the lode tode through the hill. Owing to the steepness of the hill and the incline of the lode, every foot driven horizontally on the vein will gain one foot or more of the vein above the level—that is to say, when the tunnel is driven in 1,000 feet on the vein, it will be at least 1,000 feet below the outcrop, if measured on the slope of the vein at right angles to its course. Assuming that the lode is continuous that distance, and that it will average one foot thick, it will give the enormous amount of 40,000 tons of ore. Whilst this may be true, we do not know it to be so. The barren space in the lode may be equal to the productive portion; and judging from what can be seen in the tunnel and shaft, as well as the surface cuts, I am inclined to think that we should not estimate more than one-half of the actual contents of the lode; and, assuming that the paying ore will give an average of one foot thick, and allowing twelve cubic feet to the ton of 2,000 pounds, it still leaves us 20,000 tons of ore above the level of the tunnel, the gross value of which will amount to a sum nearly equal to one-half the capital stock of the company. I do not give these estimates as actual values in sight, as measured by the rules of mining engineers; but I give them as estimates within the bounds of reasonable probability. But we can estimate with an approximation to certainty the block of ground from the mouth of the tunnel to the inclined shaft, 400 feet horizontally by an average height of 200 feet. Estimating as before, that the pay streak is only one foot thick (average), it gives us 80,000 cubic feet of ore, or say 5,000 tons of 2,000 pounds. This, at an average gross value of $60 per ton, gives us $360,000 worth of ore in sight. I believe these fignres will be realized, and that the probabilities are in favor of a much larger estimate."

The company proposes to work its property on a plan never before attempted in this Territory—viz., that of co-operation. The system is one which commends itself to all interested in the development of mining property.

NEWFOUNDLAND DISTRICT.

We extract the following regarding this new district from a letter which appeared in the columns of our contemporary, the Salt Lake *Herald*:

"As comparatively little work has been done, I can of course only speak of surface indications and general appearance of the lodes which I have visited. Many of the veins are traceable for thousands of feet, almost as plain as a railroad track, the entire length exhibiting green-stain pyrites of copper, generally running north and south. The country rock is principally granite and quartzite. One claim has a depth of eighteen feet, showing an increased vein of ore. One down eight feet has about ten tons of ore on the dump, which will assay twenty or thirty per cent. copper, and carrying gold and silver. The latest assay which I have gives the following: copper, 19.23; silver, 4.14; gold, 2.68. This assay was made by Mr. McVicker, and can be relied on as correct. Quite a number of galena lodes have been fonnd. which assay in silver from 30 to 41.50 per ton; which is certainly very encouraging, considering that they are all surface prospects. I certainly think this a good place for capitalists to operate, as only developing capital is desired. The ores can be hauled to Terrace on the C. P. R. R., a distance of twenty miles, at a very small price per ton. The camp abounds in water and wood, for timbering mines. Up to this time, nearly one hundred claims have been located, and the district has not been half prospected."

OPHIR DISTRICT—DRY CANYON.

THE PRICE MINE.—This mine is near and almost adjoining the celebrated Mono mine. It is, we are informed, being energetically worked, and gives great promise. We were shown a silver bar produced from eight pounds of the ore, which weighed 31.30 ounces. It was accompanied with the assay-certificate of Messrs. Sanders and Sprague, of this city, stating that its value was at the rate per ton of $8,553.72 in silver, and $2,230.90 in gold; making a total of $10,783.62.

Montana.

COAL.—Deer Lodge City *Independent*, May 17th: Several hundred tons of excellent coal have been taken from the banks near the summit between Blackfoot and Helena, during the past winter, These mines are now sufficiently developed to demonstrate their value. The veins are of good width, and the quality of coal is equal to any found west of Pennsylvania. As yet the demand is light, but is increasing, and will soon reach several thousand tons per annum.

MOOSE CREEK.—Laping & Morceau started up their arastras last week on the ore from the Canada ledge. They have several hundred tons of quartz on their dump, and over 100 at the arastra. Dickey & Parks are also running their arastras on ore from the Dixie ledge. Both of these companies will make money rapidly this summer, as they have splendid quartz, and plenty of it. Their machinery is also first-class, and of great capacity.

PIONEER.—The Pioneer Company cleaned up the sum of $3,200, last Saturday — the proceeds of nine days' work. This Company will start up one or two flumes next week, and will take out an average of $5,000 per week during the entire mining season. Several clean-ups were made last Saturday, but we have not learned the proceeds. By the first of next week nearly all the claims will be running, and Pioneer will turn out more gold, and more in proportion to the number of men employed, than any other mining camp in Montana.

OUR PLACER MINES.—*Avant Courier*, May 16th: New discoveries have been made within a few miles of Bozeman, which go three cents to the pan. Several new claims have been staked: and we understand a company, representing capital sufficient to thoroughly prospect and successfully work the large bars on the northeast of town, will be organized in a short while, when work will be commenced in earnest. Experienced miners here already predict that Bozeman will be one of the liveliest mining camps in the Territory, as soon as sufficient developments are made to prove the richness and extent of the mines. The miners in Bridger cañyon are actively engaged on their water ditches, and will soon be prepared to wash out the precious metal. We understand that a gentleman owning an interest in one of the claims on Bridger Bar, last week sold out for $500 in cash; the purchaser being also one of the owners in the claims.

QUARTZ CREEK.—*New Northwest*, May 17th: The McKinney Brothers & Co., own and work the flume at the mouth of the creek; the claim is worth $4,000. Bob Miller is "going it alone," one mile above them, on Long Bar; has good ground, if it was opened. "Russian Bill" and "Louis" have been prospecting one mile below McGrath's store, with strong symtoms of pay until the water run them out. The new Flume Company put in 50 feet of flume this week, and have 100 feet more to run to reach bed-rock. "Buffalo Bill" & Co., on 34, are hunting another $32 nugget. Barty & Co., on 41, have got four or five-dollar diggins on high rock.

GOLD CREEK CANYON.—Mr. W. W. Jones, one of the owners of the claim in Gold Canyon, informs us that they have commenced washing the ground drifted during the winter, and cleaned $700 in the first two days. They have yet about two weeks' washing of winter drift-dirt not probably as rich as this. This company, consisting of W. W. and T. W. Jones, and John and David James, all old German Gulch miners, have been working in Gold Canyon four years now, and doing well all the time, the ground averaging $25 to the set of timbers. The streak is 45 feet beneath the surface.

THE CABLE LEAD.—Col. W. F. Chadwick and L. H. Hershfield, Esq., of Helena, were in town this week, and made a proposition to Mr. S. Cameron, of the Cable Lead, looking to the development of that property by a San Francisco company. We learn from Mr. Cameron the proposition contemplated the bonding of the lead to the San Francisco for one year, from August 1st, 1873, during which time the Company would spend up to $50,000 in opening and working it, with the privilege of purchase at a stipulated sum if they deemed it desirable. Mr. C. did not accept the proposal, as he has arrangements made which he deems more favorable. In ten days he will commence sluicing the surface of the lead with hydraulics, and expects to bare and take out sufficient ores to at least keep the mill employed one-third of the time.

GERMAN GULCH.—Mr. Foster, merchant in German Gulch, was in town Thursday, purchasing goods for the spring business. No mining of any consequence has yet been done, the nights being so cold as to freeze the water. It is anticipated that all will get to work by the 25th inst. There are 14 companies (4 Chinese) in the gulch, owning from 2,000 to 5,000 feet of ground each, and the ground is good for ten years more as profitable mining as in the past.

Colorado.

The following is from the Central City *Register* of the 7th:

"Sugar Loaf district, dead, or rather asleep, since 1868, now bids fair to take a leading position among the bullion-producing districts of the Territory. Since the discovery of the very rich ores in the famous Red Cloud, Cold Spring, Seven-Thirty, and White Rock lodes at Gold Hill, some of the old-time prospectors of Sugar-Loaf district have returned there to prospect their old discoveries, with the hope of finding something good enough to work; and we are glad to be able to testify, from personal observation, that in several cases their hopes have been more than realized. The tellurides of gold and silver have been found in quantity in several lodes, and the surfsce indications are very encouraging for finding them in many others. Assays of lots of several tons each have been made, indicating a coin value of $1,000 to $3,000 per ton are by no means rare; and one selected sample, a portion of which is in our cabinet, gave the enormous yield of thirty per cent. gold and ten per cent. silver, or, in round numbers, $184,650 coin value per ton; and no metalic gold or silver could be seen in any portion of the sample, neither before nor after it was pulverized."

GEORGETOWN MINES.

From the *Mining Review* of May: The Argentine bids fair to become very active this summer. At the present date (25th), the road is nearly cleared of snow up to the International, where four men have been working during the winter. As soon as possible, the ore raised by them (thirty tons first-class and sixty tons second-class) will be brought down and shipped. It will probably be taken by the Golden Works, if not shipped East. This ore will average $150 per ton, and 35 per cent. lead.

The Stevens mine has been re-taken by its former holders. Work will be commenced on the Paymaster, Gale, Bullion, and others, in a few weeks. Dibdin's Mill is to be re-opened at the same time. Argentine ores are in great demand this year, being uniformly of an excellent quality for smelting. The snow yet lies deep all over McClellan Mountain.

Work on the Snowdrift and Silver Plume is going on, but, for sufficient reasons, these mines are not, at present, employing a full force of men. A number of minor lodes on Republican Mountain are in pay, and yielding small quantities of ore—the Silver Plume and Snow Drift with a view of a large yield during the summer. Mr. Orchard, agent for the former, left for Europe lately.

The Matilda Fletcher is reported as in good pay, though in small quantities. It is, at present, about the only mine on Democrat Mountain that is producing anything.

The Grant lode, at Swansea, is turning out some fine ore; and the Oshkosh, or England, is, for the time at least, shut down.

Highland Park, and the mines in that vicinity, are doing nothing at present, though work is to be resumed on the Magnet and Comet early in the summer.

The John Bull, on Leavenworth, sends down occasional lots of ore to Silver Plume that fully sustain its high-grade reputation.

On the 20th of April, the drift of the Robinson tunnel cut the McCoy shaft on the Colorado Central lode, 113 feet from the surface, or about sixty feet from bed-rock. The drift is something over 320 feet long, from its point of departure from the tunnel.

The Pelican has been found to carry as fine a body of ore as ever, in its lowest workings. The whim at the head of the deep shaft from the third level is working, and sinking is rapidly progressing. The second and third tunnels for striking this lode 400 and 600 feet deep, are in respectively 100 and 150 feet.

The Antelope tunnel is within fifteen feet of the Antelope, and has progressed at the rate of about one foot per day since last report. The contract for the second 100 feet of the Diamond tunnel has been awarded to Anthony Barrett, who was formerly running the Eclipse. The ground is somewhat softer than the first.

The Eagle Bird is in splendid pay, turning out some of the cleanest and most compact mineral that we have ever seen from that locality. The ore carries considerable zinc, but is unusually rich in silver.

The Phœnix and Coldstream are active as usual, almost the whole length of this property being under lease. The Scotia is, also, being actively developed. Some work is being done on lodes west and above these, but nothing of importance.

Above these lodes, work is being pushed on the Basin Tunnel, and other properties, with vigor.

The Mammoth lode has been recently sold for $80,000, to Pennsylvania men, who will begin the work of re-opening shortly. The vein is a large one, carrring a high percentage of lead, with a fair grade of silver. This lode is the west extension of the Brown.

The Terrible is in magnificent condition. The main shaft is being sunk, and the fifth level drifted upon, with a constantly improving vein of ore, of very high grade.

Wallapai.

ITS HISTORY AND FORMATION—DESCRIPTION OF THE MINES — ALTITUDES, DISTANCES AND ROUTES.

This mining district, which is at present attracting much attention, is located in Mojave county, and the northeastern portion of Arizona Territory—the district being named after a once large and famous tribe of "Hualpai" (since reduced into Wallapai) Indians.

ITS LOCATION AND FORMATION.

It is located in the Cerbat range of mountains, and was first discovered and located in 1863 by a party of five prospectors. These pioneers were driven off after a severe fight with Churm's band of Wallapais, in which three of their number were killed.

The formation is mainly granite and quartzite, which carries lead, copper, gold and silver, the latter predominating. The ore presents a very peculiar appearance to the old *practical* expert or rock sharp; so much does it resemble iron rock, that at first glance he would be very apt to cast it aside as worthless. The work upon the mines was again commenced in 1871, and is now being prosecuted with vigor. The district has, at present, four thriving mining camps or towns, to-wit: Cerbat, Chloride, Mineral Park and Stockton.

THE MINES.

A few of the principal mines now being worked are Cupel, Sixty-three, Ida, Idaho, Eureka, Hattie, Mohave Chief, etc. The Cupel is a mine of fine appearance, for its future as well as present. It is a consolidation of the Dolly Varden, Tiger, Everett and Albert Stevens—being 7,000 feet in the consolidation. It has now (April, 1873) considerable work done, having three shafts sunk—one of 130 feet, one of 100, and one of 80 feet—and Mr. Charles Spencer, the vigorous Superintendent, as well as an old timer of Arizona, is now erecting hoisting works of modest capacity, which will greatly increase the yield of ore. The ore is base, having lead enough to flux finely. The average return assays, from the Mineral Park Mill, of rock taken their for reduction, was $228, on the day the writer was there. This the mill men agree to return 75 per cent. upon, for $50 per ton. The distance of the mill from the mine is about ten miles. Coal of the best quality can be produced here for 30 cents per bushel.

The Sixty-three is doing much good work, and shipping large quantities of ore through Messrs. Cory & Potts, merchants of Cerbat, to San Francisco for reduction. The mine is near the Cupel, as also the county seat of Mojave, Cerbat. The walls of this mine are granite with porphyry. The dump is loaded with rock worth from $200 to $2,000 per ton; and Jim McKune, one of the locators, and an old silver miner, swears that as soon as this dump is redu ed he'll bring a "whole drove of turkeys for the boys of Cerbat to mix with their beans." Jim has a big tooth for turkey, and don't object to a little "neck wash" with it.

The Lone Star of Mineral Park, eight miles from Cerbat, is a mine worthy of attention, and must rank with the best ere long. The surface of most of the rock is covered with native flake silver. I give you here the result of five assays from this mine:

	Silver.	Gold.	Total
First	$515 24	$35 00	$550 24
Second	344 01	507 32	851 23
Third	449 24	102 96	552 20
Fourth	31 42	25 01	56 43
Fifth	54 97	.....	54 97
Grand Total			$2,065 17

Or an average of $413 17 per ton.

Guess this will do for Lone Star, and mines of the district which are being quietly and successfully worked.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Twenty-two miles from Cerbat, in the mountains, is a saw-mill turning out fine lumber for building purposes, which is sold at the mill for $60 per thousand feet. In Cerbat, step into as fine an assay office as Virginia can boast, and you will be met by an old Virginia and Dayton assayer, Charley Pletey, formerly of the Birdsall Mill, Dayton. Charley takes great interest in showing strangers about the mines, and sharing his beans and blankets with him.

Adjoining the Wallapai District upon the south, is the Maynard District, which is almost a part and parcel of the Wallapai District. In this, and near Cerbat, is located the Hope ledge, a recent discovery which promises great things. Of this mine some mention has been made recently. The writer saw six assays made of this rock, which averaged $3,896 74 in silver; the highest being $13,490 77, and the lowest $358.15. This ledge has been traced for six miles, with a width of four to fifteen feet, granite formation, contains 15 per cent. of lead, and a trace of gold and copper.

THE CLIMATE

Here is a pleasant mountain one. It has an occasional zephyr, but this never blows adobe houses far up the canyon. The altitudes of the vicinity are — Cerbat, 3,500 feet; Chrum's Peak (named after a Hualapai chief), 8,200 feet; Mineral Park, 3,400 feet; Beal Springs, 3,000 feet; Hardyville (on the Colorado River), 550 feet. The one ledge theory gets badly damaged in Wallapai District, for the ledges are almost endless, and seem to pitch, dip, spur and angle in all directions; yet they are well defined.

HOW TO GET TO WALLAPAI,

You ask next? The writer went there easily in ten days' traveling time from San Francisco, *via* Los Angeles, and *via* deck of a mule, hence over what is known as the Mojave route, and can go there in five days. I would mention here by way of parenthesis, as many are kept from this portion of the land of the Apache by fear of the Indians, that there is no more danger to be anticipated in Wallapai District, or upon the road there, from Indians, than in traveling between Virginia City and Reno. You can drive through nicely in a buggy with a span of mules (they are much better than horses for the trip), can get plenty of grain and hay, beans, coffee and bacon on the road; but take along your blankets and a large canteen.

THE DISTANCES

Are, from Los Angeles to San Bernardino, 65 miles; Fears Station in Cajon Pass, 24; McKenna's Station, on Mojave River, 18; Cottonwood, 20; Fish Pond, 18; Forks of Road, 12; Camp Cady (if tired, lay over here), 10; "The Caves," 16; Soda Lake, 24; Marl Springs, 37; Rock Springs, 22; Pah Ute Springs, 25; Hardyville and Colorado River, 25; Cerbat and Wallapai mines, 35. Total, 351 miles.

This route I consider one of the best to Arizona, it being cooler and having less sand. Another route is, to go by mule from Pioche direct to Cerbat — this distance is about 250 miles. This is frequently traveled; and still another route is *via* steamer through the Gulf of California to the mouth of the Colorado, up which, by steamer, to Hardyville, thence 35 miles to Cerbat. The latter is the route for freight at present, but is almost too long in time for a traveler. Distances from Cerbat to Prescott (fine road): To Beal Springs, 12 miles; Willow Grove, 40; Fort Rock, 9; Anvil Rock, 10; Oaks and Willows, 13; Camp Hualpai, 15; Williamson Valley, 16; Prescott, 24. Total, 139 miles.—*Chronicle.*

The Influence of Acids on Iron and Steel.

In an interesting paper on the effect of acids on the breaking strain and elongation of iron and steel, by Mr. M. H. Johnson, B. Sc., we find the following:

The effect of immersion in acid on the breaking strain and elongation of iron wire naturally suggested itself as an interesting subject for inquiry. Accordingly, a number of pieces of iron were immersed in hydrochloric acid for one or more hours, and then carefully tested for elongation and breaking strain. The pieces were then heated on a hot plate for several hours, and again tested, with the following general results:

1. That immersion in acid diminishes the breaking strain of iron wire from one-half to three per cent., and of steel wire about 4.76 per cent.

2. That immersion in acid appears, in some cases, to diminish, in others slightly to augment, the elongation of iron wire; and to augment the elongation of steel wire about thirty per cent.

Subjoined are results of a few of the experiments in iron wire:

Quality.	No.	Elongation. Immersed in acid one hour.	Elongation. Heated.	Breaking Strain. Immersed in acid one hour.	Breaking Strain. Heated.
		per c.	per c.		
Annealed iron wire, .164 in. diameter	1	15	22	1,176	1,168
	2	19	20	1,176	1,162
	3	22	19	964	1,108
Average		18.6	20.3	1,105.3	1,112.6
Annealed iron wire, .164 in. diameter	4	24	22	908	944
	5	24	21	908	930
	6	22	25	896	946
	7	21	23	914	908
	8	22	22	926	924
	9	24	24	926	924
	10	22	23	934	896
	11	22	21	930	928
	12	21	20	924	906
Average		22.4	22.3	918.4	922.8
Hard iron wire, .136 in. diameter	13	0.5	2.0	1,230	1,218
	14	2.5	3.5	1,146	1,230
	15	2.0	3.0	1,200	1,232
Average		2.0	2.83	1,192	1,226.6

The effect of pyroligneous acid on iron and steel appears to be exactly similar to that of hydrochloric and sulphuric acids, causing it to become more brittle, &c.; though the effects are, perhaps, somewhat less intense. As in their case, heat restores the iron to its original toughness.

A piece of galvanized iron, of good quality, which, when cold, several times resisted bending to and fro at right angles to itself, was heated to a red heat with such rapidity that only a small portion of the coating of zinc was vaporized. On then attempting to bend it, it broke off sharp, the fracture being sharp and crystalline. When cold, this piece broke off with all its former toughness, the fracture showing a long fibre. The same place was then heated till all the coating of zinc was driven off; it was then found impossible to break it. This clearly shows that the iron was not "red short," except when rendered so by the zinc. The same experiments were tried with iron coated with lead, and tinned iron, but without the above results. Some kinds of iron do not appear to be rendered "red short" by the zinc.

Possibly the above phenomenon may have some connection with the fact, that zinc forms an alloy with iron at a red heat, containing from two per cent. to six per cent. of iron, and having a melting point which is higher as the proportion of iron is greater; while lead and tin do not alloy with iron at this temperature. But still, the iron appears to absorb the liquid zinc in a similar way to that in which it appears to take up acid on immersion in it, and with similar results.

The experiments of Professor Graham, in 1867, and more recently those of Mr. Parry, show that hydrogen, carbonic and carbonic oxide, and nitrogen, are evolved from wrought iron, cast iron, and steel, when heated *in vacuo*. Therefore it seems probable that a part of the hydrogen produced by the action of the acid on the iron, may be absorbed by the iron—its nascent state facilitating this. And when the iron is heated by the effort of breaking it, the gas may bubble up through the moisture in the fracture.

In Mr. Parry's experiments, while one volume of iron evolved two volumes of gas when heated strongly *in vacuo*, one volume of mild steel evolved only 0.13 of a volume of gas. If, from a small evolution of gas during the heating of steel *in vacuo*, we may argue a very small evolution of gas in steel soaked in acid; then we are led to suppose that the bubbles evolved from the hot, moist fracture of a piece of steel will be very small, or imperceptible—which experiments amply confirm.—*Trade Journal.*

The report circulated several days ago, that Alabama would not pay the July interest on her bonds; it is now ascertained is partly an error. Alabama will meet promptly the July interest on her "straight" or regular State bonds, but, owing to failure of the purchasers of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad to consummate their purchase bargain with the State, the July interest on the railroad bonds guaranteed by the State will not be paid. This is quite a disappointment to Alabamians. During the war, that State sent gold through the blockade to pay European holders of State bonds, and her credit has always been guarded with a jealous eye. It is believed that this failure will be temporary, and will be remedied when the legislature meets. The default, however, does not affect any of the regular Alabama State loans or June interest on the railroad endorsements, which will be promptly met.

The Board of Directors of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Companies have effected an arrangement consolidating the two railroads, under the title of the Richmond and Weldon route. Mr. Thomas H. Wynne, president of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, has resigned his position as such, and the new company have elected Mr. Reuben Ragland, president, and Mr. Thomas H. Wynne, general manager.

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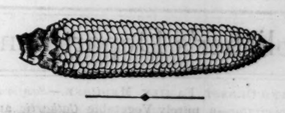
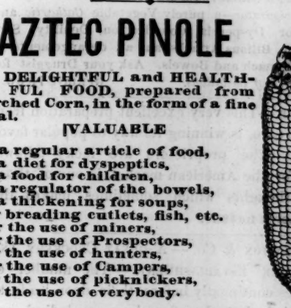
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O. LAWTON & Co.—A GREAT CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE ESTABLISHMENT.—The number of carriages continually before their door leads to the belief that the firm keep a ladies' exchange. This is not so. They keep a crockery and glass establishment, and the great number of ladies seen there are simply customers, making selections for their households.

Messrs, Locke and Montague recommended us to buy one of their Eureka Ranges, saying it would save coal. We thought it very strange that a range would save fuel. We sold our old stove down at Spears' Auction House, for $16—and paid $41 for the Eureka Range. That was three months ago. Ebbets' coal bill is about two-third's as much as before, and our wife is the happiest of mortals.

Every true Californian should purchase an article made in the State, when the article is as good and as cheap as foreign made. The San Francisco Cordage Company was established in 1856. It has recently added new machinery of the most approved pattern, and can now supply the market with rope of all sizes and varieties at the lowest rates. The warehouse is at 611 and 613 Front street—Messrs. Tubbs & Co. are the proprietors, and our friend C. W. Kellogg is the efficient manager.

Crowds of people are daily visiting the Photographic gallery of Mr. G. D. MORSE to examine some pictures recently placed on exhibition. We understand there is something new in the process by which they are finished, but precisely what, we don't understand, and probably should not if the details were explained. But we know something of effects, and do not hesitate to say that the photographs taken at this Gallery possess a superior tone and finish, which enable us to recognize them wherever they may be seen. In the reception room there is brilliant collection of photographs of California beauties.

S. MOSGROVE & Co.—Such a store as this is a marvel to visitors to San Francisco. Its size, its vast corps of salesmen, clerks, etc., its extremely low prices, comparing favorably, as we know, with the most famous establishments in New York—make it really one of the *lions* of our city. Our many lady readers in the country must get acquainted with Mosgrove & Co. Our lady readers in the city know them as well as they know Montgomery street. The kindly smile and vigilant eye of our friend S. Mosgrove, who is an honor to his order and to human nature, diffuses something of his own personality through the whole of the great establishment. No wonder the ladies love to patronize a store where they can find every thing, and are waited on so politely.

THE HOUSEHOLD AND PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz: Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. Purely Vegetable and All-healing. For Internal and External use. Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN, No. 215 Fulton Street, New York, and for sale by all druggists. 2

Oyster Grotto,

PINE STREET,

Between Bowen Brothers' Grocery Store and the California Market, San Francisco.

THE PROPRIETOR,

A. W. MANNING,

is one of the oldest Oyster Dealers in this city, and for the last NINE YEARS has had charge of the Oyster Department in MARTIN & HORTON'S, southeast corner of Clay and Montgomery streets. The Oyster Grotto is in every respect a place where a Gentleman can take his family to enjoy the luxury of every kind of Shell Fish. The place will be kept open till 2 A.M., and later if necessary. The prices at the "Oyster Grotto" will be the same as at the California Market. Oysters will be sent to all parts of the City free of charge, and on the most reasonable terms. oct10

C. L. CRACKBON. C. A. MURDOCK.

C. A. MURDOCK & CO.,

Book and Job Printers,

NO. 532 CLAY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO. my22

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co. Portland, Maine. GPR12sep1y

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE NINETEENTH Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, Jas. M. Haven, Plaintiff, against William Gleason, et al., Defendants.

Action brought in the District Court of the Nineteenth Judical District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, and the complaint filed in said City and County of San Francisco, in theoffice of the Clerk of said District Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to William Gleason, John Doe and Richard Roe, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of the Nineteenth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said Complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage described in the said Complaint, and executed by the said Wm. Gleason on the first day of December, A.D., 1870, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date with said mortgage for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, gold coin, and interest as fully set forth in the complaint herein, to which reference is hereby expressly made. That the premises conveyed by said mortgage may be sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of said promissory note with interest and costs of suit, together with counsel fees, as stipulated in said mortgage, and also fully set forth in said complaint on file herein. And in case such proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same, then to obtain an execution against said William Gleason for the balance remaining due, and also that the said defendant and all persons claiming by, through or under him may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, claim, lien, equity of redemption, and interest in and to said mortgaged premises, and for other and further relief.

And you are hereby notified that, if you fail to appear and answer said Complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said Complaint.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the District Court of the Nineteenth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, this 25th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

SEAL.

WM. HARNEY, Clerk,
By L. J. LEE, Deputy Clerk

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.



A Machine so Simple

THAT A CHILD

Can Understand and Run It

HOME

This Machine combines all the points of excellence of the older Machines, and for beauty and elegance of finish, it is unsurpassed. It uses a SHUTTLE, a STRAIGHT NEEDLE and TWO THREADS; MAKES THE LOCK STITCH (alike on both sides.)

It is the Lightest Running Machine in the World.

☞Call and see it, or send for a circular and samples.

E. W. HAINES, Agent,

17 New Montg. St., Under Grand Hotel Building.

☞**Active Agents Wanted Everywhere.**

We continue to sell that Household Gem, the

Home Shuttle Sewing Machine

PRICE, $40.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. NEW YORK.

DO THIS AND LIVE,

The system recruit and refresh,
And purge of all physical ills;
But not with enfeebling drugs,
Or poisonous potions and pills.
No; strengthen the stomach, if weak,
The bowels unburthen and tone,
And bring back Health's hue to the cheek
With SELTZER APERIENT alone.

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, the most reliable of all remedies for disorders of the stomach, bowels and liver, and the most delicious of Saline drinks.

☞SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. jly10

$25 A DAY!



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WELL AUGER

in good territory. It bores any diameter and depth and ordinary wells at the rate of 150 feet per day. The greatest tool in the world for

PROSPECTING FOR COAL.

The augers are made of cast cast steel and warranted to bore in soft lime stone, soft sand stone, slate coal and hard pan, and by the use of the deer-head valve, a perfect cylinder auger is formed, thus making it the only successful well auger in QUICKSAND.

Farm, Township and County rights for sale on reasonable terms.

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will be paid to any one that will inform us of a business that requires as little capital and pays as well as the well boring business. We invite the doubtful to come to St. Louis and see the auger work, and if it does not work as represented, we will pay their Railroad fare both ways. Send ten cents for Illustrated Catalogue which explains everything.

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Best accommodations for Families in the city. Private entrance for Ladies. The Baths are fitted up with all modern improvements. Hair cutting, Shaving and Shampooing. Children's hair neatly cut. Ladies' Shampooing 50 cents. Private room for Ladies.

E. CORRIVEAU, Proprietor.



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Improved Diamond Tooth Powder.

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512 Kearny Street, and by all Druggists.

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529 & 531 Market Street.

Crane & Brigham,

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City and country agents wanted. Can make $10 per day. For particulars call at 308 Eleventh St. and Folsom. From 3 to 6 P.M.

jn19 DR. L. W. TAYLOR, Proprietor.

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Pacific Cordage Comp'y

THIS FACTORY, NOW IN FULL OPERATION, is prepared to fill all orders for

MANILA CORDAGE,

....AND....

Hay Rope,

Of all lengths and varieties,

TARRED AND UNTARRED,

....OF....

Superior Quality to any ever offered in this Market.

The Works of this Company are so situated that orders can be shipped DIRECT by Rail or Water to any part of the State, when so desired by purchasers.

PACIFIC CORDAGE COMPANY,

J. D. FARWELL, Agent.

116 Front St., *SAN FRANCISCO.*

W. A. SHAW. M. SHARP.

Coal Yard and Public Scales.

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INCORPORATED JUNE 18, 1869.

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NO. 424 MONTGOMERY STREET.

Book, Card AND Job Printing

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WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS



are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by a third set of reeds peculiarly voiced, the EFFECT of which is MOST CHARMING and SOUL STIRRING, while its IMITATION of the HUMAN VOICE is SUPERB. Terms liberal.

A GREAT OFFER. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS', at extremely low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly payments. New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements, for $275 cash. Organs $55, $75, $110; 8-STOP, $125, upwards. DOUBLE-REED ORGANS, $100; 4-STOP, $85. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED for one stamp. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Temperance Societies, Lodges, etc. AGENTS WANTED.

THOMAS DAY,

732 Montgomery Street, corner Jackson,

And 335 Pine St, near Montgomery.

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GAS FIXTURES.

He calls especial attention to his new Telescope Slide, calculated, for neatness and simplicity, to take precedence of all others.

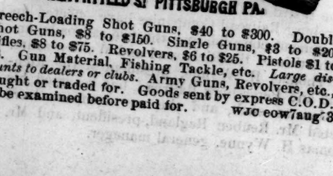
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J. H. JOHNSTON.



Breech-Loading Shot Guns, $40 to $300. Double Shot Guns, $8 to $150. Single Guns, $3 to $20. Rifles, $8 to $75. Revolvers, $5 to $25. Pistols $1 to $8. Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, etc. *Large discounts to dealers or clubs.* Army Guns, Revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express C.O.D. to be examined before paid for.

WJC eow7aug 3

C. P. R. R

COMMENCING

Sunday, June 29th, 1873,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A. M (Daily), Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, Or., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.30 A. M. (Daily), Cal. P. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento — making close connection at Napa with stages for Sonoma.

12.00 NOON (Sundays excepted) Stockton Stmr (from Bdwy Wharf), touching at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train, (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Cal. P. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Benicia and landings on the Sacramento River.

6.30 P. M. (daily)—Overland Emigrant Train, (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH.—LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 8.10, 9.20, 10.10 and 11.20 A. M., 12.10, 1.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.15, 6.30, 8.15, 9.20, and *11.30 P. M. (9.20, 11.20 and 3.00 to Oakland only.)

LEAVE BROOKLYN, (for San Francisco) *5.30, 6.40, 7.50, 9.00 and 11.00 A. M.; 1.30, 2.40, 4.55, 6.10, 7.55 and 10.10 P. M.

LEAVE OAKLAND, *5.40, 6.50, 8.00, 9.10, 10.00 and 11.10 A. M.; 12.00, 1.40, 2.50, 3.50 5.05, 6.20, 8.05, and 10.20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, 7.20, 9.00 and 11.15 A. M., 1.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.00 P. M. (7.20, 11.15 and 5.30 to Fruit Vale only.)

LEAVE HAYWARDS, (for San Francisco) *4.30, 7.00 and 10.45 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

LEAVE FRUIT VALE, *5.25, 7.35, 9.00 and 11.20 A. M., 1.30, 4.05 and 5.30 P. M. *Except Sundays.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agt.
A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule Commencing, Apr. 6, 1873.

TRAINS SOUTH.	Through Train.	San Jose only.	San Jose only.
LEAVE—			
San Francisco..	8.40 A. M.	*3.20 P. M.	†3.40 P. M.
San Jose...Arr.	11.10 A. M.	5.40 P. M.	7.00 P. M.
Gilroy.....Arr.	12.45 P. M.	.....	.....
Pajaro....Arr.	2.00 P. M.	.....	.....
Castroville Arr.	2.45 P. M.	.....	.....
Salinas ....Arr	3.10 P. M.	.....	.....
Hollister.. Arr	2.30 P. M.	.....	.....

TRAINS NORTH.	San Jose only.	San Jose only.	Through Train.
LEAVE—			
Hollister.....	.....	.....	11.10 A. M.
Salinas.....	.....	.....	.....
Castroville.....	.....	.....	10.45 A. M.
Pajaro.	.....	.....	11.16 A. M.
Gilroy.....	.....	.....	11.59 A. M.
San Jose.....	†6.30 A. M.	7.50 A. M.	1.25 P. M.
San Fr'co, arr.	8.50 A. M.	10.10 A. M.	3.00 P. M. 5.25 P. M.

*Saturdays at 2.30 P. M. †Sundays excepted.

An Extra Train will leave San Francisco on Sundays at 9.30 A.M.. Returning will leave San Jose at 5.50 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS.—Through Trains leave San Francisco at 4.15 A.M , arrive at San Francisco at 1.00 A.M. Trains for San Jose and Way Stations, leave San Francisco at 1.00 P.M., arrive at San Francisco at 11.30 A. M.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Superintendent. A. C. BASSETT, Ass't Superintendent.
J. L. WILLCUTT, General Passenger Agent.

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COMPLETE IN 27 VOLUMES.

This important work presents a panoramic view of all human knowledge, as it exists at the present moment. It embraces and popularizes every subject that can be thought of, and contains an inexhaustible fund of accurate and practical information. No topic is omitted, upon which information can be desired. The work is a library in itself; it is a complete universal instructor, and opens to the student and general reader the whole field of knowledge.

It should be owned by every intelligent family in the country.

Price in extra cloth, per vol.....$ 5 00
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For Churches, Families, Schools, Lodge Rooms, &c. Low priced, durable, fine toned. The most popular organ made; 52,000 now in use. Address,

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SAN FRANCISCO,

☞AGENTS FOR PACIFIC COAST.☜

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WHERE HIS OFFICES, LABORATORY, AND RESIDENCE ARE NOW PERMANENTLY LOCATED.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, OZÆNA Deafness, Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, Consumption, Chronic and Obstinate Diseases of the Kidneys, and all affections incident to the Eye, Ear, Head, Throat, Lungs and the Nervous system, practiced by DR. ABORN. The most scientific method as solicited. These diseases are treated by DR. ABORN with unprecedented success, as the many testimonias given to him by prominent men who are well known in this community will substantially prove.

TO THOSE WHO CANNOT CALL.—Those who reside at a distance, and cannot call personally, are hereby informed that they can be treated successfully at their homes without interruption to their business. Medicines, inhalers and other appliances, as each individual case may require, are carefully packed and shipped by express to all parts of the Pacific Coast and adjacent Territories.

Commercial.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1873.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Quotations, it should be understood, are intended to represent the wholesale prices obtainable for entire invoices.

Legal Tenders are quotable at 86¼ buying and 87¼ selling.

DUTIES.—Custom Dues are payable in gold coin only. Discriminating duties attaches on all importations in vessels not exempt from the discriminating duty. Unclaimed goods in store are subject to sale by auction at the expiration of one year. The standard ton is 2,240 lbs.

Bread—

DUTY 20 PER CENT. AD. VAL.

Pilot ₱ lb	—	5 @	6
Medium	—	4½ @	—
Ship	—	3½ @	—
Crackers in tins	—	8 @	9
Soda Biscuit	—	4½ @	6
Cakes in tins	—	8 @	10

Candles—

DUTY: On Stearine and Adamantine 5c ₱ lb. Sperm, Paraffine and Wax, pure or mixed, 8c; all others 2½c.

Sperm, ₱ lb	—	34 @	35
Paraffine	—	32 @	33
Adamantine	—	13 @	17
do California	—	13 @	16½
Grant's	—	17½ @	—
Gross & Co.	—	17½ @	19
Harkness' Wax	—	20 @	—

Cement, etc.—

Rosendale	3	@ 3	50
California	3	50 @	—
Plaster, Cal'd	4	@4	—

Coal—

DUTY: Bituminous 75c, on Slack or Slum 40c.

Australian	11	50 @12	50
California	6	50 @ 8	50
Cumberland cks.	20	— @21	—
do bulk	18	— @—	—
Cannel	14	— @15	—
Coos Bay	10	— @—	—
Lehigh	14	— @15	—
Liverpool	10	— @11	—
West Hartley	12	— @13	—
Scotch	10	— @11	—
Scranton	13	— @14	—
Seattle	10	— @—	—
Vancouver Island	12	@12	50

Coffee—(Free.)

Ceylon	—	19 @	—
Costa Rica	—	18 @	20
Guatamala	—	17 @	19
Java O G ₱ lb	—	22 @	23
Kona, green	—	18 @	—
Manila	—	19 @	20
Rio	—	— @	19

Cordage—

DUTY: Tarred, 3c ₱ lb. Untarred Manilla 2½c, and others untarred 3½ ₱ lb.

Manila, Cal	—	16 @	17
Tarred Cordage	—	13 @	13½
Bale Rope	—	16 @	17
Flax Rope	—	15½ @	16
Cotton Twine	—	35 @	37½

Dry Goods—

DOMESTIC.

Drills, bro. 30 in	—	15½ @	16
Sheetings, br'n Stand'd 36 in.	—	13 @	14
Shirting br 30 in	—	9 @	11
Cotton Flannel heavy	—	22 @	32
Cottonades	—	25 @	50
De'ms heavy 28 inch	—	18 @	28
Hickory stripes heavy 28 inch	—	14 @	20
Print's, Merm'c & Cochecos.	—	11½ @	12½
Ticks, heavy 36 in	—	18 @	30
Cotton Duck 1@10	—	48 @	60
Kentucky J'ns	—	16 @	37½

FOREIGN.

Drills, blue 25 inch	—	20 @	40
Hickory Stripes 26 inch	—	12½ @	18
Cottonades 26 inch	—	25 @	40
Denims, 26 inch	—	12 @	14
Table Damasks bleached Union, 7-4@8-4	—	50 @	75
Diaper, Russia	—	— @	25
Burlaps, 36 inch	—	11½ @	—
Print, 32 inch English	—	18 @	21
Sheetings br 36 inch	—	13 @	14
Flax Canvas, English No. 1 to 0, ₱ bolt	9	— @14	—

Flour—

Alviso Mills	5	— @ 5	75
Commercial Mills	5	— @ 5	75
Golden Gate	5	— @ 6	—
Santa Clara Mills	5	— @ 6	—
Oregon	4	50 @ 5	75

Fish—

Sardines, half box	3	75@ 3	80
Sardines, qr box	2	35 @ 2	40
Cod, dry, ₱ lb	—	5 @—	8
do Eastern	—	8 @—	9
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	—	3 @—	—
Do smoked	—	7 @—	7½
Mackerel No. 1 ₱ hf bbl	9	— @10	50
Do No. 1, ₱ kitt	2	25 @ 2	50

Fruits and Preserves—

DUTY: Prunes ₱ lb 1c; Plums, 2½c; Dates, 1c; Currants, 1c; Figs, 1½c; Raisins, all, 2½c, Green, Ripe or Dried, not specified, 10 ₱ cent ad val; preserved in sugar, brandy, or molasses, 35 ₱ cent. ad val. Prepared vegetables, meats, fish, poultry, etc., 35 ₱ cent. ad val. Walnuts, 3c ₱ lb.

Apples, dried	—	6@—	7½
Peaches, dried	—	8 @—	9
Figs, Smyrna	—	12½ @—	15
Raisins, Layer, ₱ box	—	11 @—	11½
Currants, Z'te	3	— @ 4	—
Citron	—	10 @—	11
Almonds, Marseilles, ₱ lb	—	43 @—	45
Almonds Lane	—	18 @—	20
Chili Walnuts	—	22 @—	25
Peanuts, California	—	— @—	12
Ginger, Preserved, ₱ case	—	3 @—	4
Ass. Pie Fruit, qts Am.	—	— @ 5	50
Cranberries ₱ gall	—	3 @ 3	25
Currant Jelly, 2-lb tins	—	50 @—	60
Honey, 2-lb tins	4	25 @ 5	—
Green Corn	3	75 @ 4	25
Green Peas	3	— @ 3	25
Oysters	3	— @ 3	50
Clams	2	50 @ 3	25
Lobsters, 2-lb tins	3	50 @ 3	75
Turkey, 2-lb tins	3	50 @ 3	75
Chicken	4	50 @ 4	75
Gherkins, qts	4	50 @ 4	75
Cucumbers kgs, ₱ gall	2	25 @ 2	50
	—	40 @—	42½

Grain—

Wheat, California	1	85 @ 1	90
Wheat, Oregon	1	85 @ 1	90
Barley, Brewing	1	85 @ 1	90
Oats	1	45 @ 1	50
Corn, White	1	85 @ 2	10
Beans, Bayos	1	25 @ 1	30
Do, white	3	25 @ 3	50

Gunny Bags—

DUTY: Valued at less than 7c ₱ sq yd, 1½c ₱ lb; over 7c ₱ sq yd, 2½c.

In bales, each	—	— @—	17

Gunpowder—

DUTY: Valued at 20c ₱ lb, 6c ₱ lb, and 20 ₱ cent. ad val; over 20c. 10c. ₱ lb, and 20 ₱ cent. ad val.

California Blasting	—	— @ 3	—
Dupont's Blasting, iron kegs	—	— @ 3	—
Hazard do do	—	— @ 3	—
Canisters	—	— @ 3	—
Hazard K R P ₱ lb	—	— @—	50
Do Am. Sporting	—	— @—	75
Dupont F F F G	—	— @—	50
Do Eagle Duck	—	— @—	70
Do Dim Grain	—	— @ 1	—

Hay—

California, ₱ ton	—	11@21	—

Hides.—(Free.)

Dry, ₱ lb	—	16 @—	17
Green salted	—	8 @—	8½

Hops—

DUTY: 5 cts ₱ lb.

California, 1871	—	35 @—40	
Do 1872	—	45 @—	50

Lime—

California	—	2 —@2	25

Lumber—

DUTY: Timber squared, 1c ₱ cubic foot. Sawed Boards, Planks, Deals and other Lumber of Hemlock, Whitewood, Sycamore and Basswood, $1 ₱ M, board measure; all other Wood and Sawed Lumber, 50c lb M; Hubs, Posts, Last Blocks, Wagon Blocks, Oarand Heading Blocks etc., 20 ₱ cent.; Pickets and Palings, 20 ₱ cent.; Laths, 15c ₱ M; Shingles 35c ₱ M; Pine Clapboards, $1 50 ₱ M.

Humboldt, assorted, ₱ M	20	— @39	—
Puget Sound do	—	— @25	—
Redwood Boards	20	— @22	50
Redwood Floor	30	— @32	50
Do Fencing	20	— @32	50
Pt. Orf'd Cedar	20	— @—	—
Eastern Lumber	40	— @42	50
Do Oak, Hickory and Ash Plank	70	— @75	—
Shingles	75	— @85	—
Laths, California	3	— @ 3	50

Matches

DUTY: 35 ₱ cent.

Parlor	—	— @ 3	25
California	—	— @ 2	00

Matting

DUTY: 30 ₱ cent.

China 4-4 cargo	5	50 @ 6	00
China 5-4 cargo	5	50 @ 6	—
China 6-4 cargo	6	— @ 7	—
China 4-4 contract	7	— @ 7	50
China 5-4 contract	10	— @—	—
China 6-4 contract	11	— @—	—

Metals—

IRON—DUTY: Pig $7 ₱ ton; Railroad 70c ₱ 100 lbs; Bar, 1@1¼c ₱ lb; Sheet, polished, 3c ₱ lb, common, 1½@1¾c ₱ lb; Plate, 1¾c ₱ lb; Pipe, 1½, Galvanized, 2½c. Scotch and English Pig 52 50 @ — 55

Refined Bar, good assortment, ₱ lb

Braziers	—	35 @—	38
Sheathing ₱ lb	—	38 @—	—
Composition Nails	—	24 @—	—

TIN PLATES—DUTY: 15 ₱ cent. ad val.

Plates, charcoal IX ₱ box	14	50 @15	—
Plates, IC Charcoal	13	50 @14	—
Roofing Plates	13	— @13	50
Banca Tin Slabs ₱ lb	35	@—	36

STEEL.

English Cast Steel ₱ lb	—	16 @—	17

QUICKSILVER.

Per lb	95	— @—	—

LEAD.

Pig ₱ lb	—	5½ @—	6
Sheet	—	9 @—	—
Pipe	—	8½ @—	—
Bar	—	6½ @—	7

ZINC.

Sheet ₱ lb	—	9½ @—	10

Molasses and Syrups—

DUTY: On Molasses, 5c ₱ gall.

Molasses, Hawaiian	—	22½ @—	27½
Syrup, Eastern, 5 gal kegs	—	60 @—	65
San Francisco, 5 gal kegs	—	60 @—	—
Do hf bbls	—	55 @—	—
Do bbls	—	52½ @—	—

Naval Stores—

DUTY: Oakum, free; other kinds, 20 ₱ cent. Anchors, $2 25 ₱ 100 lbs; Chain Cables, $2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Pitch ₱ bbl	7	— @ 8	—
Tar ₱ bbl	7	— @ 8	—
Rosin ₱ bbl	7	— @ 8	—
Oakum, Navy, ₱ bale of 50 lbs	7	— @—75	
Anchors ₱ lb	4	— @ 4	50
Chains and Cables ₱ lb	7	@—	8½
	—	8 @—	8½
	7	@—	7½

Oil—

DUTY: Sperm, Whale, and other Fish Oils of foreighn Fisheries, Neats foot, 20 ₱ cent; Hempseed, Rapeseed, Flaxseed and Linseed, 30c ₱ gall; Kerosene, crude, 15 cts ₱ gall; refined, 40 cts ₱ gall; Olive, not salad, 25c ₱ gall; Salad, $1 ₱ gall; Palm, free.

Cocoa Nut	—	— @—	60
Olive Plagniol	—	— @—	60
Linseed	4	75 @ 5	50
China Nut in cans	1	05 @ 1	10
Sperm, crude	70	@—	80
Whale	1	40 @ 1	50
Polar, crude	40	@—	42½
Lard	65	@—	70
Coal, Refined Petroleum	95	@ 1	—
Devoe's Brilliant	35	@—	36
Long Island	42	@—	44
	37	@—	40

Poultry—

Hens and Roosters	8	— @ 9	—
Spring Chickens	4	— @ 5	—
Ducks, tame	8	— @ 9	—
Geese, tame, ₱ pair	1	75@—	2
Turkeys, ₱ lb	—	22 @—	24
Dressed Turkeys, ₱ lb	—	20 @—	22
Hare	2	50 @ 3	50
Doves, ₱ doz	—	75 @ 1	—

Cattle—

Beef	—	4 @—	7
Mutton	—	— @—	8
Calves, ₱ lb	—	5 @—	7
Hogs on foot	—	5 @—	7
Hogs dressed, ₱ lb	—	9 @—	10

Provisions—

Beef, Family M